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CHICAGO

A RECORD OF PROGRESS



JANUARY
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Annual Report
of the
Municipal Departments
City of Chicago

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	Page
INTRODUCTION	6
PORTRAIT OF MAYOR.....	7
THE RECORD EPITOMIZED—	
Chart showing functional grouping of departments.....	8
DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE.....	9
Chart showing how each dollar of your taxes is divided.....	11
Chart showing saving by “over the counter” method of selling bonds	13
Corporate Fund	16
Chart showing increase in the price of commodities and labor and decrease in operating expenses.....	17
DEPARTMENT OF POLICE.....	19
Crime Chart.....	20
Classified Crime Chart.....	24
Police Department Divorced from Politics.....	25
FIRE DEPARTMENT	27
Chart showing Decrease in Fire Losses.....	27
Illustrations of Fire Department Equipment.....	29
Bureau of Fire Prevention and Public Safety.....	30
Chart showing occurrence of fires by months—by two-hour periods in the day and by battalion districts.....	31
DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH	33
Chart of Diphtheria and Scarlet Fever Deaths.....	34
Chart showing control of Typhoid in Chicago.....	35
Chart of comparison of Typhoid in Chicago with other cities	36
Chart of comparison of Infantile Paralysis.....	37
Chart of Influenza Deaths.....	38
Venereal Disease campaign	39
Street Car Ventilation	40
Street Car Ventilation Chart.....	41
Municipal Tuberculosis Sanitarium	43
Bird’s eye View of Sanitarium	45
Chart showing reduction in cost of maintenance and increase in facilities for handling patients	46
CORPORATION COUNSEL’S OFFICE	52
Important legal decisions.....	55
Summary of cases instituted	57
Chart showing reduction in expenses to the taxpayer of judg- ments against the city.....	61
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS	63
Chart comparing expenditures for repairs with increased cost in labor and materials.....	64
Bridges	66
Mayfair Pumping Station	68
Water Pipe Extension Chart	69
Bureau of Water.....	70
Bureau of Compensation	70
Bureau of Maps and Plats	70
Bureau of Waste Disposal	71
Bureau of Streets	71
Bureau of Sewers	72
Bureau of Parks, Playgrounds and Bathing Beaches.....	74
Municipal Pier	75

	Page
Bureau of Rivers and Harbors.....	76
Bureau of Architecture	76
Chart of Municipal Playgrounds of Chicago.....	77
Garden Movement, illustration	78
Chicago-Cook County School for Boys, illustration.....	83
Twenty-sixth District Police Station, illustration.....	84
Board of Examining Engineers	86
DEPARTMENT OF BUILDINGS	87
Chart showing erection of Fireproof building and total front- age, by years	88
Chart of building activities from 1882 to 1918.....	89
Chart showing comparison of expenses to appropriations and revenue	90
OFFICE OF THE INSPECTOR OF OILS	91
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC SERVICE	94
Gas Bureau	94
Telephone Bureau	95
Transportation Bureau	95
Electric Bureau	95
Chart showing overcrowding on street cars	96
DEPARTMENT OF GAS AND ELECTRICITY.....	98
Chart showing decrease in number of electric fires.....	99
Chart comparing value of services rendered to the cost of such services	100
Chart of dollars per capita and lunems per capita.....	101
Bureau of Operation	102
New Lamp Design, illustration	103
Bureau of Electrical Inspection	104
Bureau of Fire Alarm and Police Telegraph.....	104
Bureau of Material, Wiring, and Repairs	104
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WELFARE	105
A Corner of the Municipal Wood Yard, illustration.....	107
Cragin Garden, illustration	109
First Municipal Children's Garden, illustration	111
DEPARTMENT OF SMOKE INSPECTION	112
HOUSE OF CORRECTION	115
BOARD OF LOCAL IMPROVEMENTS	118
Twelfth Street Widening, illustration	120
Twelfth Street after Widening, illustration	121
Michigan Boulevard before Widening, illustration	122
Michigan Boulevard improvement work in progress.....	123
CITY COLLECTOR	126
DEPARTMENT OF INSPECTION OF STEAM BOILERS AND STEAM PLANTS	129
Chart showing appropriations as compared to gross revenue	130
A Pressure Tank that was not Inspected, illustration.....	131
DEPARTMENT OF WEIGHTS AND MEASURES	133
CHICAGO PUBLIC LIBRARY	134
DEPARTMENT OF SUPPLIES	136
CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION	138
CO-OPERATION WITH THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT.....	141
LIBERTY LOAN CAMPAIGN	142
Subscriptions of the various departments	143
FOURTH LIBERTY LOAN CAMPAIGN—Subscriptions of the depart- ments	144

ABSTRACT INDEX.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE—Page 9.

Over \$1,000,000.00 saving effected by selling Municipal bonds "over the counter."

Lowered per capita cost of conducting Municipal affairs in the face of an increase in the price of labor and commodities.

This report emphasizes the necessity for immediate relief by the legislature of the city's financial condition.

DEPARTMENT OF POLICE—Page 19.

Crime has been reduced 37 $\frac{5}{8}$ % during the past year, and 62% during the past three and one-half years.

FIRE DEPARTMENT—Page 27.

The total value of buildings destroyed by fire shows a marked decrease—\$5,000,000.00 in 1915; \$4,100,000.00 in 1918.

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH—Page 35.

Chicago is the healthiest city in the world. The typhoid death rate is now the lowest in any large city.

Infantile Paralysis, Influenza and other contagious diseases much less prevalent than in eastern cities.

MUNICIPAL TUBERCULOSIS SANITARIUM—Page 43.

Decided reduction in cost per capita in caring for patients in face of the increased cost of all commodities, and the high standard of care and treatment maintained. The capacity increased from 600 beds in 1915 to 950 in 1918, without constructing any new infirmary or cottage buildings.

CORPORATION COUNSEL'S OFFICE—Page 52.

A great many important legal decisions obtained, resulting in considerable saving of the tax payers' money over that of previous years.

Reduced the average judgments of claims against the city to \$120.86 in 1918, the lowest on record.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS—Page 63.

Began and carried to completion many important public improvements, including bridges, hospitals, police stations, public baths, comfort stations, etc.

Increased the number of Municipal playgrounds from 27 in 1915 to 70 in 1918.

DEPARTMENT OF BUILDINGS—Page 87.

This report shows that within the last four years no deaths or serious accidents have occurred in any theatre or other place of entertainment in the city, although approximately 2,000,000 patrons visit these places each week.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC SERVICE—Page 94.

This department has received, investigated and adjusted from 50 to 200 complaints per day relating to improper service from public utility corporations.

Prepared valuable data and made extensive observations and checks on service conditions, which form a secure basis for legal enactment and control.

DEPARTMENT OF GAS AND ELECTRICITY—Page 98.

In the past three years this department has completed the construction of 14,336 additional electric street lights and operated all the electric street lights in 1918 at an enormous saving to the Municipality.

Greatly increased the efficiency of the system and the amount of light per capita.

Reduced the number of electrical fires 33 1/3%.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WELFARE—Page 105.

Established a Municipal wood yard for hoboos, saving the city \$40,000.00 annually thereby.

Founded the first Municipal garden and the first Municipal children's garden, and made the first complete authoritative welfare survey.

DEPARTMENT OF SMOKE INSPECTION—Page 112.

Co-operated with the Federal government in fuel conservation.

Carried on an extensive campaign of education and assistance in showing the property owner how to equip and operate heating plants to obtain the best results with a minimum expenditure of fuel.

HOUSE OF CORRECTION—Page 115.

This institution does a large amount of the city's printing; the laundry work for the police and health departments; manufactures all the clothing for the inmates, and supplies the city with enormous quantities of brick, crushed stone and other necessities at a marked saving of the city's funds. Receipts for the first eleven months of 1918 were about \$407,000.00 and the expenditures \$449,000.00.

BOARD OF LOCAL IMPROVEMENTS—Page 118.

The 12th Street widening project has been completed; the Michigan Boulevard link is well under way, the street widening having been accomplished to Chicago Avenue; material is on hand for the construction of the double deck bridge. Other important improvements that make for a bigger and better Chicago show satisfactory progress.

BOILER INSPECTION DEPARTMENT—Page 129.

This report shows receipts much in excess of the revenues, showing the undesirability of reducing its inspection force. An illustration of one pressure tank that was not inspected, on account of insufficient force, is submitted.

DEPARTMENT OF WEIGHTS AND MEASURES—Page 133.

Maintaining the present efficiency of this branch of the service is of vital concern to every citizen in Chicago. The department is also self-supporting with its present inadequate force, and the expense incurred in maintaining it at the highest point of efficiency is extremely small in comparison with the value of its service to the tax payer.

CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION—Page 138.

Their record is one of increased efficiency and accomplishments. The material reduction in the number of temporary employees over that of previous years is an important feature.

The closing pages deal with co-operation of the administration with the Federal government in war work and in the various Liberty Loan campaigns; the visit of the French Commission to Chicago, and other matters that have been ignored or misrepresented by some of the newspapers of the city.

The last page is a letter from Capt. Moffett, Commandant of the Great Lakes Naval Training Station, to His Honor Wm. Hale Thompson, Mayor of Chicago.

INTRODUCTION

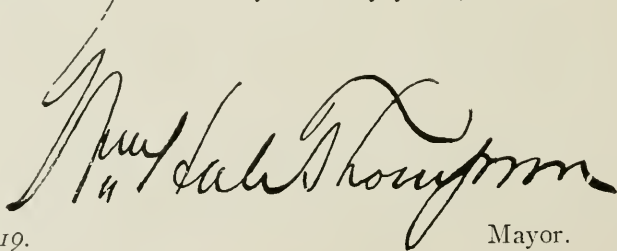
IT has been my custom in the past as Mayor of Chicago to render an annual message to the City Council, which has been more or less a formal statement of the work done by the different municipal departments. This report has necessarily been brief and incomplete and has failed to accomplish the desired purpose of furnishing to the people of Chicago a true record of the year's accomplishment and a guide to future action.

This year I have asked each department of the City to furnish me a report of the attainments of that department and from these records I have had compiled such information as I believe the people of Chicago are interested in as a report from their representatives who are handling these departments for them. I have entitled this report, "A Record of Progress," and I believe the facts warrant this title. In some instances I have presented these reports in chart form so that one may see at a glance the condition of the department and what has been achieved.

Notwithstanding the abnormal demands upon our City during the recent years—increased cost of materials, increased wages of municipal employees, increase in service required, and decrease in revenues, the departments of the City Government show a uniform record of increased efficiency and economy. Untruthful statements in certain newspapers to the contrary notwithstanding, Chicago has responded nobly to every demand made upon her by the Government in time of war, and in soldiers, in money and all activities which spelled coöperation and success for our country, Chicago in every department of its government has given its full measure of devotion.

Now that the terrible war seems to be at an end, let us turn our eyes to the future with a determination to solve every question of reconstruction and to meet all problems of future progress of our beloved city in that spirit of loyalty and unselfish helpfulness that has made Chicago one of the wonders of the world and has challenged the admiration of all mankind. For she stands as the living embodiment of the noble sentiment proclaimed by her motto "I Will."

Very sincerely yours,

A large, elegant handwritten signature in cursive script, reading "Paul H. Thompson". The signature is written in dark ink and is positioned above the word "Mayor.".

January, 1919.

Mayor.

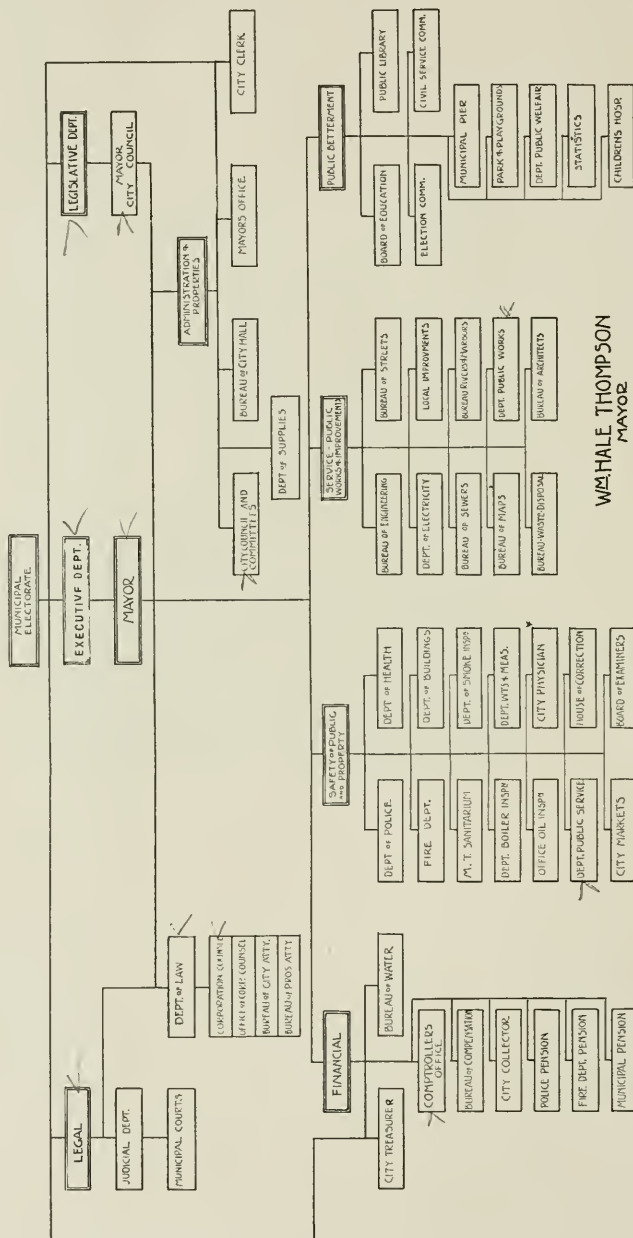


WILLIAM HALE THOMPSON
MAYOR

“LET us turn our eyes to the future, with a determination to solve every question of reconstruction and to meet all problems of future progress of our beloved city, in that spirit of loyalty and unselfish helpfulness that has made Chicago one of the wonders of the world and has challenged the admiration of all mankind. For she stands as the living embodiment of the noble sentiment proclaimed by her motto, ‘I Will.’”

FUNCTIONAL GROUPING OF DEPARTMENTS

1918 CHICAGO CITY GOVERNMENT 1918



W. HALE THOMPSON
MAYOR

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE

Eugene R. Pike, Comptroller

THE practice of securities "over" the people was inaugurated by the pres-

There have been \$9,989,500.00 of 4% have been so pro-payment to contract-different improve- This obviates the ne- large cash balances in



which the City would receive the prevailing bank rate of interest on City deposits, averaging from 2% to 3%, the bonds drawing 4%, a loss of from 50% to 100% in interest if the bonds were sold in large blocks, as was previously the custom. Not only has the City been annually the gainer by several hundred thousand dollars by this method of disposing of its bonds, but we have performed a service to the citizens in supplying them with an absolutely safe, gilt-edged 4% security netting them a 33⅓% greater return on their money than is received from the ordinary savings account. Furthermore, we have made the bond particularly attractive to the small investor by agreeing to repurchase at any time at its face value with interest to the date of payment; and we have also built up a clientele of investors for future issues of bonds, which practically insures the success of the "Over-the-counter" method of disposing of City bonds. This has all been done without the addition of a single clerk. One man has handled all the sales in connection with his other duties.

selling city bonds and the counter" direct to gured in this admin- ent city comptroller.

sold over the counter bonds. These sales moted as to insure ors as work on the ments progressed. cessity of carrying the City treasury, on

For the current year, the depository banks pay 3% interest on City money. This is a most satisfactory rate compared to the interest received by other large municipalities, which, in some instances, we learn is only 2% per annum. The amendment to the City ordinances recommended by the Comptroller, permitting the naming of an active bank for as long a period as one year, has had much to do with securing a higher rate for

the City. In this connection, a great advantage has been obtained for the City in the safeguarding of its funds on deposit in the numerous banks by securing the coöperation of the Clearing House Committee. These men have generously devoted their time in passing on the sufficiency of depository bank bonds.

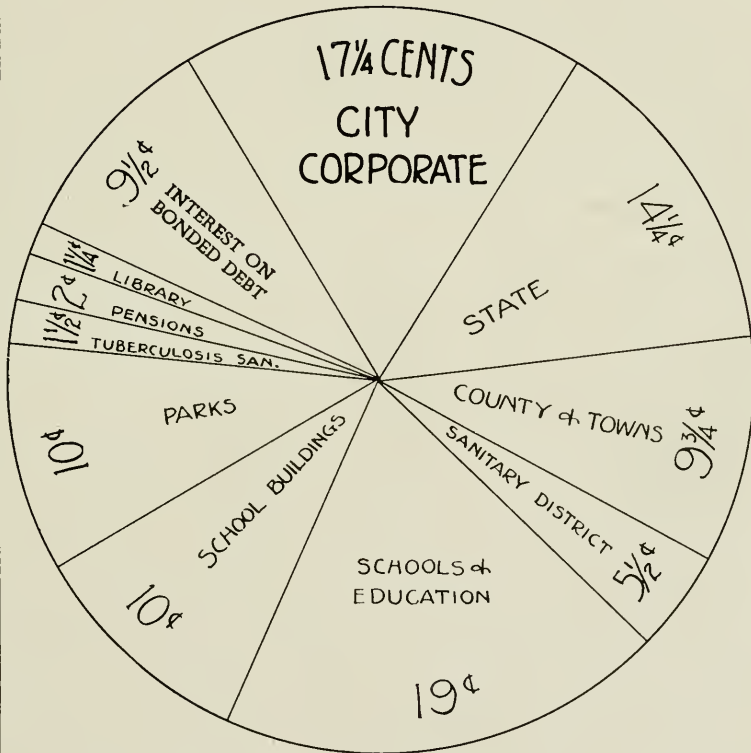
The law permitting the City to invest its surplus moneys in tax warrants has enabled the City to issue its tax warrants on a 3% basis. It has also enabled the City to purchase the tax warrants issued by the Board of Education and the Police, Fire and Municipal Pension Funds on the same basis. There is to-day invested in tax warrants \$19,106,703.50. Under present financial conditions these warrants could not have been disposed of in the open market on less than a 5% basis, so that the saving on all of these warrants has been at least 2% per annum, or \$382,000.00.

Out of the City's surplus funds there have also been purchased \$4,860,000.00 4% and 4¼% Liberty Loan Bonds, and \$5,549,900.00 of the City's own 4% municipal bonds, and a further payment of \$400,000.00 has been made on a purchase of \$4,000,000.00 Fourth Liberty Loan Bonds, the balance to be paid by July 1, 1919.

During the past four years, there were submitted to the voters and approved by them the following bond issues:

Bathing Beach and Playground.....	\$ 600,000.00
Police Department Building	1,199,000.00
Health Department Building for Completion of Contagious Disease Hospital	500,000.00
Health Department for Construction and Equipment of Garbage Reduction Works	700,000.00
Fire Department Building	663,000.00
House of Correction for Dormitory of John Worthy School	60,000.00
House of Correction for House of Shelter for Women and Farm Colony	250,000.00
Total for 1915	\$3,972,000.00
Municipal Street Lighting Bonds	\$3,750,000.00
Bridge	5,100,000.00
Total for 1916	\$8,850,000.00
Waste Disposal Bonds	\$1,000,000.00
Health Department Additional Buildings.....	750,000.00
School for Boys	250,000.00
Public Comfort Stations	150,000.00
Total for 1917	\$2,150,000.00
Michigan Avenue Street Improvement Bonds, 1918.....	\$3,000,000.00

HOW EACH DOLLAR OF YOUR TAXES IS DIVIDED



THE CITY GETS ONLY 17 1/4 CENTS OUT OF EACH DOLLAR, ABOUT 1/6TH OF THE MONEY WITH WHICH TO DO APPROXIMATELY 2/3^{DS} OF THE WORK.

EUGENE R. PIKE
COMPTROLLER

The following is the *City Debt Statement*, estimated as of December 31, 1918:

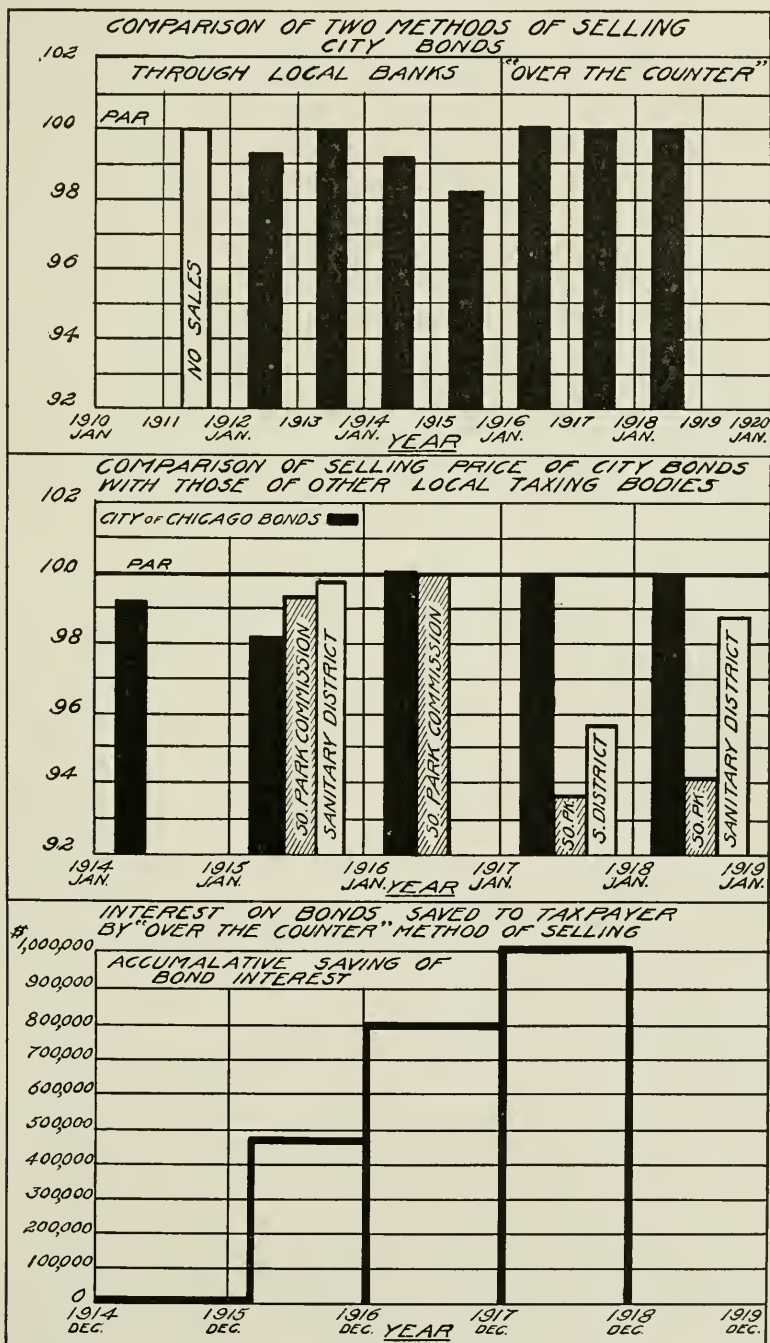
Valuation	\$1,062,959,802.00	
5% borrowing power	53,147,990.10	
Debt	\$37,361,932.24	
Bonds authorized but unsold	11,400,000.00	
		<u>48,761,932.24</u>
Unexercised borrowing power	\$ 4,386,057.86	
City Property—		
Fixed Assets, Dec. 31, 1917....	\$200,473,950.36	
Estimated increase in 1918....	13,689,265.02	
		<u>\$ 214,163,215.38</u>

Since 1915, the Comptroller has purchased in the open market \$687,000.00 City of Chicago Bonds, at a figure consirably below par, the price being \$680,621.30, resulting in a saving of \$6,378.70 in principal and \$96,000.00 in interest.

Purchases of Real Estate during the past four years will exceed \$1,400,000.00, of which the following may be mentioned:

Department of Public Works

Bureau of Parks, Playgrounds and Bathing Beaches—		
Holden Playground	\$ 15,000.00	
Rainbow Park (South Shore Beach)....	463,000.00	
Clarendon Beach	98,000.00	
12th Ward Playground.....	2,200.00	
		<u>\$ 578,200.00</u>
Bureau of Streets—		
4th, 11th, 13th, and 14th Ward Yards..	\$ 14,240.00	
Asphalt Plant, 91st and State Streets..	14,000.00	
		<u>28,240.00</u>
Bureau of Waste Disposal—		
Quarry, Grand and Western Avenues...	\$121,750.00	
Goose Island Incinerator	81,750.00	
Additional land for Reduction Plant....	76,875.00	
		<u>280,375.00</u>
Bureau of Engineering—Water Fund—		
Disposal Stations—		
Wilson and Lawndale Avenues.....	\$ 10,050.00	
73rd and Wood Streets	25,000.00	
Pumping Stations—		
Roseland	13,017.00	
Mayfair	38,400.00	
73rd Street and Stony Island Avenue	37,500.00	
61st Street and Western Avenue....	27,357.00	
		<u>151,324.00</u>



Fire Department

Sites for fire stations at Burnside, Roseland, West Ravenswood, Gage Park, 43rd Street and Marshfield Avenue, Springfield and North Avenues, Morgan and Harrison Streets, Halsted Street and Wrightwood Avenue, 54th Street and Lake Park Avenue, 42nd Street and Archer Avenue, Monroe and Laffin Streets, etc.	66,000.00
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Police Department

Sites for police stations at 48th Street and Wabash Avenue, 23rd and Robey Streets, 25th Street and Cottage Grove Avenue, 91st Street and Cottage Grove Avenue, Bryn Mawr and Ashland Avenues, Morgan Park, 31st Street and Lowe Avenue, Chicago and Lorel Avenues, Racine Avenue and Superior Street, 35th Street and Marshfield Avenue, Monroe Street and Racine Avenue, Haddon and Western Avenues, 62nd and Throop Streets, and 29th Street and Calumet Avenue.....	180,270.00
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Health Department

12th Ward Bath	5,750.00
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Department of Gas and Electricity

Substations at Keokuk and Kildare Avenues, Yates and South Chicago Avenues, and 103rd and Halsted Streets	3,100.00
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House of Correction

Site for Colony Farm and House of Shelter, 372 acres, at Joliet Road and County Line.....	109,370.00
Total	<u>\$1,402,629.00</u>

In 1915 the City obtained from the State of Illinois by grant bathing beach property at 51st Street and Lake Michigan, having an area of 2.8 acres.

At the request of the Comptroller, the City Council passed an ordinance authorizing the purchase of real estate without disclosing the identity of the City as the purchaser. Some of the largest purchases have been made under such authority and at much lower prices than otherwise could have been obtained.

The Municipal junk yard at the House of Correction is thoroughly established. All old accumulations of junk have been collected and current reports are receiving prompt attention. This has resulted in the release for more important use of large amounts of space at various shops and yards, which heretofore have been used for the storage of old material; and the House

of Correction, through its facilities for sorting over material collected, has been able to turn back a large quantity for City use and to obtain high prices for material sold. It is estimated that the revenue to the City from this operation will be approximately \$80,000.00 annually, or double the revenue obtained under the old system.

By an Act of the Legislature passed at the last session, beginning January 1, 1918, the City Collector is authorized to make all special assessment collections. Heretofore, after April 1, special assessment collections were made by the County Collector, who made returns to the City Treasurer at irregular intervals. Under the new law, the City Collector will make his returns daily to the City Treasurer. This will effect an estimated saving in interest of \$50,000.00 a year, aside from enhancing the credit of special assessment paper by its prompt payment.

Our Public Utility Accounting Division has been working in harmony with the Council Committees, and assisted in the preparation of an ordinance for telegraph companies by which the City will receive approximately \$25,000.00 annual compensation as against approximately \$1,500.00 previously paid annually. This ordinance was passed by the Council and accepted by the companies.

This department has been working on the records of the Chicago Telephone Company for the purpose of determining proper telephone rates, on which a report is soon to be made to the Gas, Oil and Electric Light Committee.

In the Elevated Railroad rate case before the State Public Utility Commission, accountants of this division made an examination of the books of the Elevated Companies, and assisted the Corporation Counsel before the Commission.

The Surface Lines rate case is now before the State Public Utility Commission, and this department is now checking the various statements made by the Companies, and otherwise assisting the Corporation Counsel in his efforts to keep the Companies from raising fares without a proper showing of the necessity therefor.

As indicating in a general way the volume of work handled in the Comptroller's Office, the following facts may be of interest: There is an aggregate of 30,938 employees on the payrolls of the City, Schools, Library and Municipal Tuberculosis Sani-

tarium. Most of these employees are paid twice a month. The Paymaster handles on an average of 55,000 checks per month, or a total of 660,000 checks per year, aggregating \$37,500,000.00.

The Special Assessment Division annually issued bonds, vouchers, and rebates to the number 51,000, amounting to \$8,150,000.00.

The Accounting Division approved warrants for collection to the number of 108,000, amounting to \$1,098,000.00.

The Audit Division examined and passed to payment vouchers and contracts estimated at 45,000, representing a total of \$7,500,000.00.

Notwithstanding that the office force of 130 was depleted 30% by reason of 42 employees joining the colors, we have with untrained help and without additional expense continued the work with apparent satisfaction to the public.

CORPORATE FUND

The operating fund or working fund of the City of Chicago is the Corporate Fund. Out of this fund are paid the expenses of cleaning streets, removal of garbage, police and fire protection, street lighting, Health Department, and all the other City activities connected with furnishing adequate public service to the citizens.

The same causes that have tended to increase expenses generally have had the same effect upon the cost of City service: the rising cost of material, the increase in the union scale of wages, and the demand for a broader scope and improved service is felt in nearly every department.

Another factor that annually increased our corporate expenses is due to the cost of operation and maintenance of new municipal projects, the original cost of which is paid from bond issues.

The revenue to defray these expenses is derived from two sources: taxes, and miscellaneous licenses and receipts. While the same service is costing the City from 25% to 50% more than it did four years ago, our revenues have not increased any, but on the contrary have steadily decreased. The two principal causes of this decrease were the national legislation on the liquor question and the tax suits brought by large property interests contesting the legality of the City's tax levies.

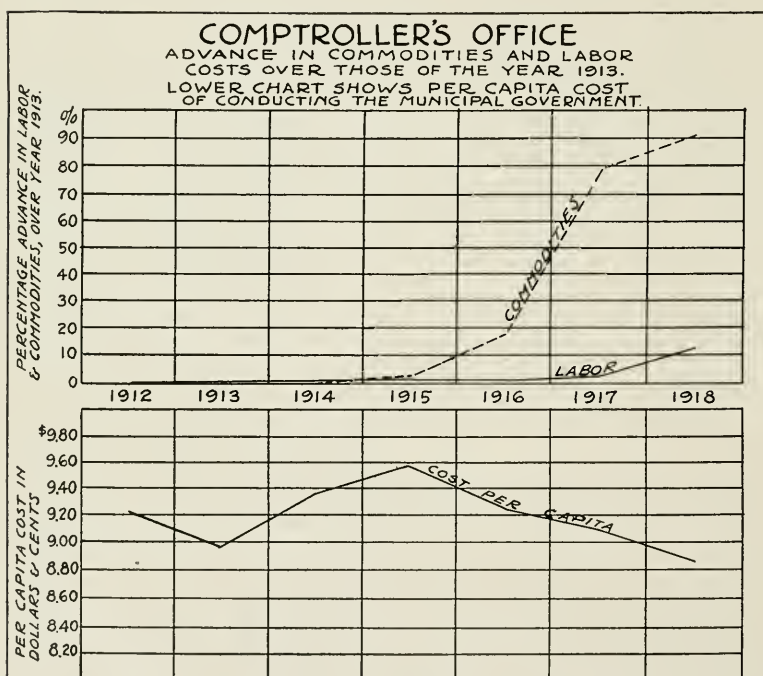
By reason of these tax suits, the Corporate Fund lost in 1917 \$1,025,000.00. The 1916 Corporate tax levy was declared totally invalid, and had it not been for the payment of taxes by the small property owner, the City would have lost the entire amount of its Corporate tax for the year 1916. As these large interests are the most persistent applicants for special privileges at the hands of the City Council and are generally insistent upon increased police and fire protection, a report was made to the City Council giving the names of the principal objectors, which was published in the Council Proceedings, June 11, 1917, page 412, in an effort to discourage the continuance of these suits. These efforts have received very little, if any, publicity on the part of the public press. Practically the same objectors have contested the payment of their taxes for the years 1917 and 1918. The necessity for the levies is not brought into question, the objectors merely trying to evade the payment of their taxes on the ground of some legal quibble.

During the past two years there has been lost to the Corporate Fund nearly \$2,000,000.00 from saloon licenses. National legislation on the liquor question has caused an immense falling off in the number of licenses issued, and the City will no doubt be deprived of practically this entire revenue during the coming year. When it is realized that the revenue from saloon licenses has been for a number of years practically \$7,000,000.00, and that the revenue from taxes is being successfully attacked to the extent of about \$1,000,000.00 per year, we are confronted with a loss of about \$8,000,000.00 in the Corporate revenues for the year 1919.

In addition to this, because of our losses during the current year in taxes, saloon licenses and miscellaneous receipts, we have been unable to meet our October, November and December pay rolls; and had it not been for the successful efforts of the Comptroller in securing the attention of prominent bankers, who agreed to pay City claim warrants, the City would have had to default in the payment of its employees' salaries for the last three months. The City will owe the bankers at the end of the year approximately \$5,000,000.00. Of this amount, it was agreed that the sum advanced to meet the pay rolls, approximately \$3,250,000.00 would be a first lien on the 1919 receipts.

In summing up the situation, we are confronted, therefore, with a loss, as above stated, in revenue of \$8,000,000.00, and an

obligation of \$3,250,000.00, making a total of \$11,250,000.00 less revenue for the year 1919 than we have had for many years. The seriousness of this situation can hardly be overstated, and the necessity for immediate action by the legislature is most imperative. Appropriations, under the statutes, must be made during the first quarter of the year and are based on the estimated revenues. Without immediate relief, appropriations must be practically cut in two, with a similar reduction in all branches of the City's service.



DEPARTMENT OF POLICE

John J. Garrity, General Superintendent

THE records of ment show a re- from the middle of cember 1, 1918, of The chart on the op- number of criminal to 1918 inclusive. an analysis of these c en y — Burglary — laneous.



the Police Depart- duction in crime the year 1915 to De- slightly over 61%. posite page shows the complaints from 1905 The next chart shows complaints into Lar- Robbery and Miscel-

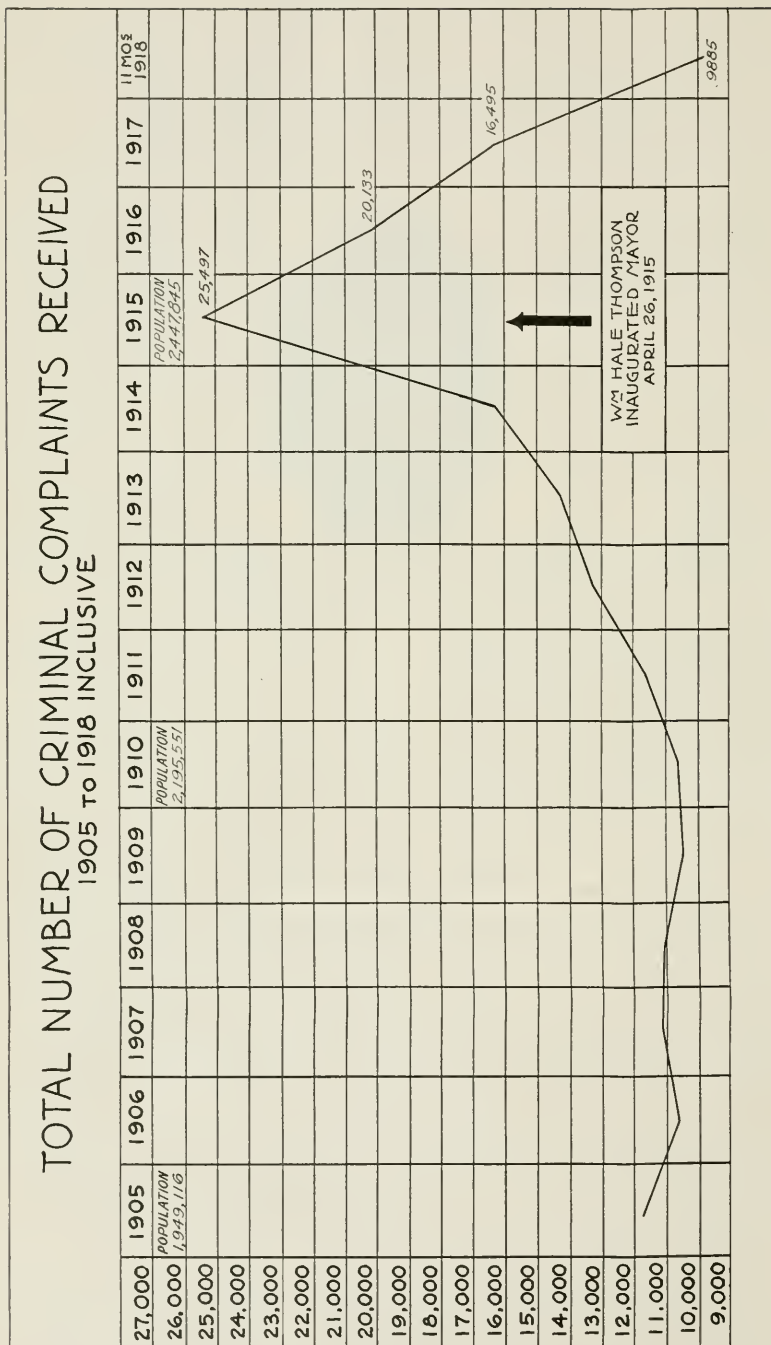
a syllabus of the ac- plishments of the department during the past year:

The following is tivities and accom-

Decrease of crime in Chicago.....	37 3/5%
No. of men in military service.....	258
Officers killed in the performance of duty.....	3
New automobile patrols placed in service.....	12
New automobile ambulances placed in service.....	3
New police stations opened	3
New police stations opened for women exclusively.....	3
Stations abandoned	9

From January 1, 1918, to December 1, 1918, there was a total number of 9,885 criminal complaints received, as compared with 16,495 last year; or, in other words, a decrease of approximately 37 3/5%. This decrease in crime, taking into consideration the depleted condition of the department, (1) to the large number of officers who joined the colors; (2) the deaths which occurred and (3) the resignation of officers, all of which vacancies could not be filled because of the fact that the majority of the men who were capable of performing the duties of a police officer were at the front, shows that the efficiency of this department has greatly increased during the current year. During the period mentioned three brave officers lost their lives in the discharge of duty.

During the year the following police stations were abandoned so that the maintenance costs of these stations could be applied in the maintenance of the department.



Crime in Chicago has been reduced sixty-two per cent since May, 1915.

Precinct	Location
Old 3rd	210 W. 22nd St.
Old 6th	740 W. 35th St.
Old 9th	11033 Hale Ave.
Old 12th	6344 Harper Ave.
Old 24th	2250 W. 13th St.
Old 30th	4250 W. Lake St.
Old 31st	5610 W. Lake St.
Old 32nd	1123 W. Chicago Ave.
Old 33rd	1312 W. North Ave.

Recently three stations exclusively for women have been placed in operation in this city. These are known as Detention Homes Nos. 1, 2, and 3, and are located as follows:

- Detention Home No. 1 located at 1501 Hudson Ave.
- Detention Home No. 2 located at 2250 W. North Ave.
- Detention Home No. 3 located at 454 E. 35th St.

It is conceded by criminologists and reform organizations that exclusive stations for females is the most humane and up-to-date method of dealing with women and children who, from various causes, come into the hands of the Police Department. Chicago, to my knowledge, is the only city in the United States that has adopted this plan.

During this year three new police stations have been put in operation, as follows:

Twenty-fourth Precinct—Racine Ave. and Superior St., 3 story and basement, brick station and court, cost \$146,000.00.

Seventh Precinct—91st St. and Cottage Grove Ave., 2 story and basement, brick station, cost \$69,350.00.

Twenty-third Precinct—Lorel and Chicago Aves., 2 story and basement, brick station, cost \$83,500.00.

The abandonment of the stations mentioned and the placing in operation of the new stations required the re-arranging of telephone lines and signal circuits. In connection with this work, 188 police boxes and the signal circuits of seven stations were rebuilt to operate on the multiple system. The new Seventh Precinct Station at 91st St. and Cottage Grove Ave. was equipped with two signal circuits, fifteen boxes and the necessary station apparatus for the operation of the same.

There were 12 new automobile patrols and 2 new automobile ambulances purchased and placed in service during the current

year. This makes a total of 89 auto-vehicles now in service in the department, in addition to 1 motor boat and 50 motorcycles.

The recent influenza-pneumonia epidemic demonstrated that the Ambulance division of this department is second to none in efficiency. The ambulances of this department, during the epidemic, were used exclusively for the transportation of influenza and pneumonia cases to the various hospitals, while the automobile patrols were used for the purpose of handling other sick and injury cases during that period. The total number of sick and injured persons transported to hospitals in the ambulances of this department during the period from January 1 to December 1, 1918, was 11,384. Of this number 3,251 were influenza and pneumonia cases. The total number of miles traveled by ambulances of this department during the period from January 1 to December 1, 1918, was 124,811.

Attention should also be called to the efficient work performed by the Chicago Police Reserve. This organization was formed by the General Superintendent of Police for the purpose of aiding the regular police force in times of extraordinary conditions of danger, peril, riots, pestilence, war and other emergencies, also at ordinary times, suitable to the convenience of the members, to assist in the prevention and detection of crime, and the enforcement of the laws and ordinances. The Reserve at the present time consists of 1,600 officers and men, which is a decrease from the usual number of about 200. This decrease is due to the fact that many of the members think it is unnecessary to continue this work since the signing of the armistice. The organization was used during the present year on various occasions where large numbers of patrolmen would be required, making it possible to leave several hundred patrolmen to pursue their regular duties. Among some of the duties performed by the members of this organization were: notifying the various householders during the heavy snow storms of last winter to clear the sidewalks and streets of snow, the members also assisting as a body in cleaning the streets and making possible the continuance of business and the unhampered service of the Fire Department; the participation in the various parades and policing the line of march of these parades during the year; the participation in the funeral services of the late General Superintendent of Police Herman F. Schuettler; assisting in the collection of the election

returns on Primary and Election days; the assisting of the regular department in preserving order on Armistice Day; and during the influenza-pneumonia epidemic 683 of these patriotic citizens worked nightly for two weeks assisting the department in enforcing the health regulations promulgated by the State and City Departments of Health. The existence of the Chicago Police Reserve is based on Section 1919 of The Chicago Code of 1911, which provides for special patrolmen being sworn in for a specified time in emergencies. The emergency for which this organization was created will have ceased to exist when the Peace Treaty is signed.

During the current year the Clerical, Mechanical and Inspection Bureau was reorganized and placed on a more efficient basis. Considerable attention has been given to the revision of the system for sorting, removing and filing old books and records at Headquarters, stations and bureaus, and a close check and follow-up system has been installed to prevent the waste of gasoline, oil, and other supplies.

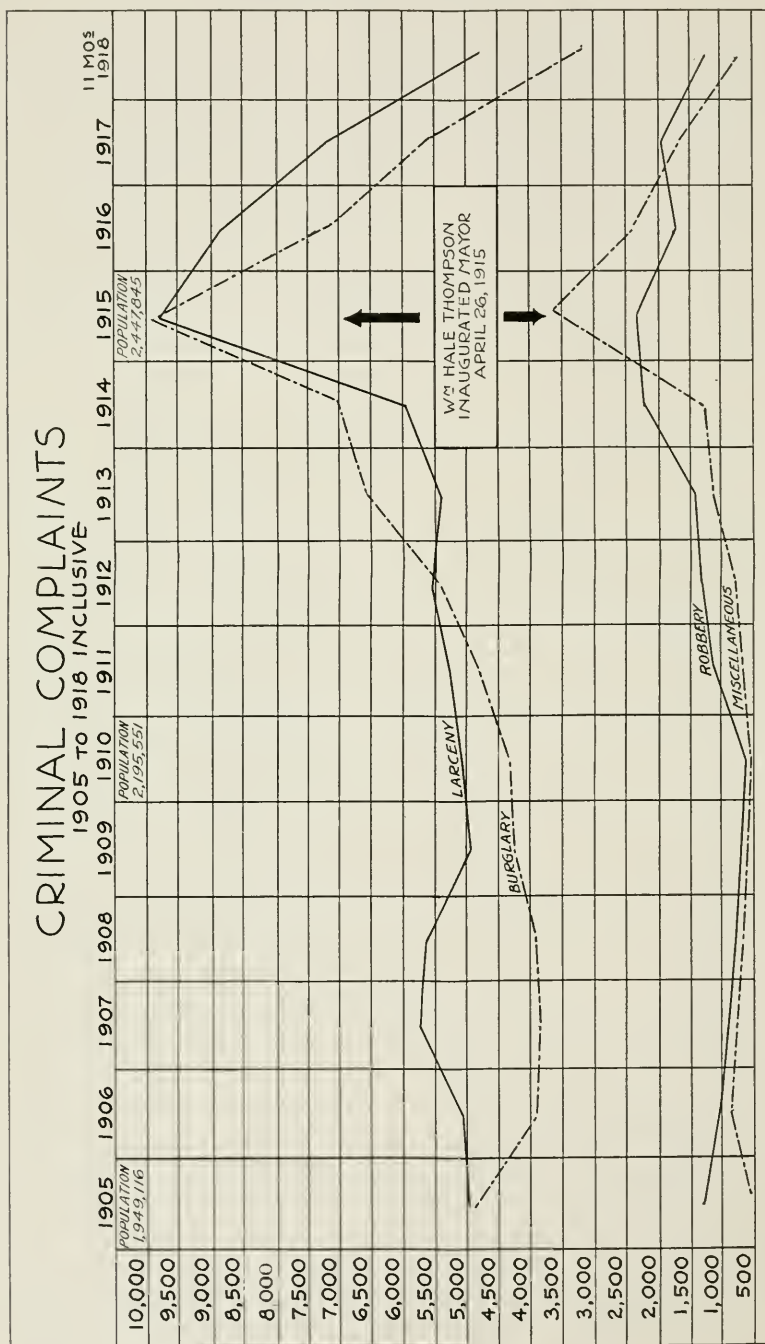
Special attention has been given to the protection of soldiers and sailors, and officers and members of this department have at all times co-operated and worked in harmony with the Government officials. This department has been of great service in aiding the Government in preventing the sale of liquor to soldiers and sailors and in protecting them against the danger of contracting venereal diseases.

At the present time there are 258 members of this department on military furlough. A large number of these men are still overseas. However, it is probable that the police officers who are still in service in this country will be returned to the department shortly, thus increasing the efficiency of the department.

Within the past two weeks two new police districts have been created, and a captain placed in charge of each. This will tend to further police efficiency.

The accompanying charts show the increases and decreases in the number of criminal complaints received since 1905. As you will note there were less criminal complaints received during the past eleven months than there has been during any year since 1905.

The department should be very materially increased from a numerical standpoint. There has been no substantial increase in



Reduction in Crime, Classified.

the number of men in the department for a number of years. The department has made great strides in coping with crime and criminals during the past few years, as this report shows, and one can only imagine how much more effectively the department would be with the proper number of police officers.

Herman F. Schuettler, General Superintendent of Police of the City of Chicago since January 11, 1917, passed away on August 22, 1918. No words are necessary to eulogize him. The citizens of Chicago and of the entire country knew his worth both in his individual and official capacities.

Police Department Divorced from Politics

The appointment of Chief of Police Schuettler marked the complete divorce of the department from politics, for the first time in the history of the city.

The following letter to the late chief, sent him at the time of his first appointment, indicates the position of the present administration with regard to this perplexing problem, with which every big city is confronted:

HERMAN F. SCHUETTLER,
CHICAGO.

Dear Sir:

"I shall submit your formal appointment as General Superintendent at the meeting of the City Council, to-morrow, Thursday, January 11, 1917, to fill out the present unexpired term which runs until the first Monday in May, 1917, and you will assume command of the Department.

"Your authority over the Department is absolute and complete and there are no curbs, limitations or restrictions, except as imposed by law, upon your power or purpose to administer impartially the police system of this City to the best of your ability and for the lawful protection of the people. No person is authorized to come to you, as representing me, to ask for any prestige or favor from the Police Department, nor shall I grant any myself. No influence need guide you except the sacred influence of duty. If it does, you alone will be to blame.

"I desire to call your particular attention to my message to the City Council of October 4, 1915 (Council Proceedings, Page 1436); also my messages of July 10, 1916 (Council Proceedings, Page 1244) and October 2, 1916 (Council Proceedings, Page 1507), bearing upon the enforcement of the statute requiring saloons to close on Sundays, and the responsibility of commanding police officers in connection therewith. I shall expect you to rigidly comply and compel the obedience of every officer with the instructions contained in these messages.

"You are hereby ordered and directed strictly to enforce all the laws of the State and ordinances of the City which it is the duty of the Police Department to enforce. You are further ordered and di-

rected to see that every subordinate commander, sergeant and patrolman performs his full duty. Clean out immediately the corruption in all ranks of the Department. In so doing, act according to your mature judgment, based upon your years of training in police work and knowledge of the honesty and capabilities of the men comprising the force under your command.

"All other Departments whose work is related in any manner to the police, are hereby directed to assist you in every way possible. I trust you will have the aid of the City Council. I beseech for you the co-operation of the courts, the help of the State's Attorney and the encouragement of the press and public in your endeavor to meet the important responsibility resting upon you.

"Assuring you of all needed executive support for the faithful performance of your duty, I remain,

"Yours very truly,

"WILLIAM HALE THOMPSON, Mayor."

Col. John J. Garrity, appointed to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Chief Schuettler, was furnished a copy of the above letter and is determined to carry out the purpose of the administration to keep the Police Department free from political control.

FIRE DEPARTMENT

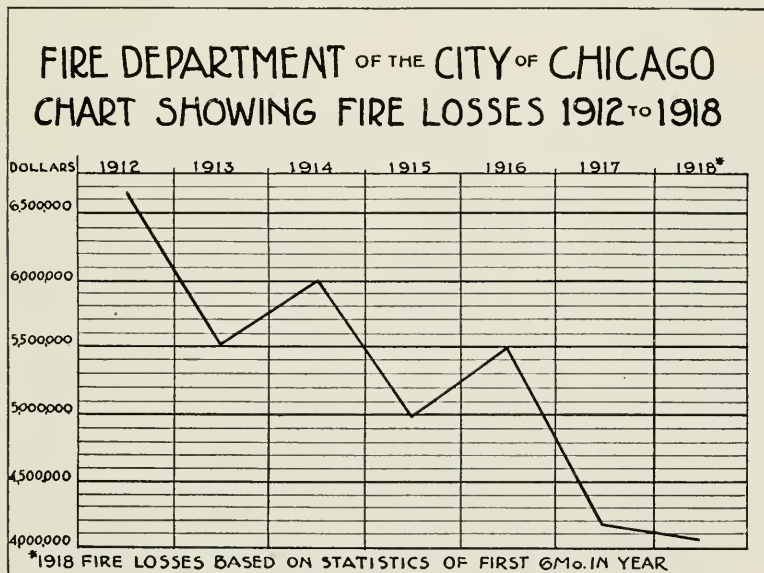
Thos. O'Connor, Fire Marshal

THIS department
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fighting organization
disastrous conflagra-
becoming less and
reduction in the num-
property loss entailed
decrease from year
submitted illustrates
erty loss from fire
though the curve
that are to be expected the general decline is apparent.



continues to main-
the most efficient fire
in the country. The
tions of the past are
less frequent. The
ber of fires and in the
shows a continuous
to year. The chart
the decrease in prop-
since 1912, and al-
shows irregularities

In the past four years the Fire Department has undergone important changes with reference to its general operation and



Decrease, 1912 to 1918.

the working hours of the men. On April 1, 1917, a change was made in the operation of the department under an ordinance which divided the force into two divisions. This is generally

spoken of as the Double Platoon System. No additional men were added to the department by reason of this change. Considerable adjustment was, therefore, necessary in order to bring about the highest efficiency. No additions to the appropriation were made other than salary increases which took effect in 1918 for all members of the department below the rating of Battalion Marshal. The following table is a comparison of the number of firemen in service from 1912 to 1918 inclusive:

1912 the fire fighting force consisted of.....	1,855 men
1913 the fire fighting force consisted of.....	1,880 men
1914 the fire fighting force consisted of.....	1,903 men
1915 the fire fighting force consisted of.....	1,927 men
1916 the fire fighting force consisted of.....	1,974 men
1917 the fire fighting force consisted of.....	1,968 men
1918 the fire fighting force consisted of.....	1,931 men

You will note that the additions to the force between 1912 and 1918 only shows an increase of 76 men, but as five additional companies with twelve men to each company were added during this period leaving only sixteen men who have actually been added to the service outside of the extensions mentioned.

The program arranged for extensions of the department is now completed in so far as new buildings are concerned, and between this date and March 1, 1919, there will be added to the service six additional fire companies in various parts of the city. By July 1, 1919, there will be further additions made, known as squad wagons, seven in number. The equipment of these squad wagons consists of fourteen men to each company, who will be used as additional firemen only. With this program completed the department will be at a very high standard, in keeping with the growth of the city for the next five years.

It is part of the program to completely motorize the equipment within the period of the next eight years, if the necessary financial relief is granted by the State Legislature. The expense of changing to motor apparatus is to be spread over a sufficient period of time to allow the department to make further studies for the best interest of the service.

The following table shows the appropriations allowed the department for the years 1916, 1917 and 1918, together with the amount estimated for the year 1919:

Appropriation 1916	\$3,444,970.40
Appropriation 1917	3,885,147.25
Appropriation 1918	3,503,937.90
Appropriation 1919 (Estimated)	4,101,186.96



AUTO PUMPING ENGINE

Averages 750 gallons per minute. This style of fire equipment replaces horse-drawn apparatus. It is so designed that the hose wagon and pump are combined in the same apparatus, which eliminates one piece of apparatus in the company where it is installed. It is of the latest design and the records show that the men are able to connect to hydrant, stretch 300 feet of hose, and deliver water in less than 36 seconds.



MOTOR SQUAD WAGON

Used for all emergency services in the saving of life and property. Responds to all fires with all regular fire equipment. Carries pulmotor, acetylene cutting device and all heavy tools for extricating persons in a dangerous position, at large fires and railroad accidents, etc. It is considered by the Department as one of the important advances of increased efficiency.

The appropriation estimated for 1919 is an increase of about \$600,000.00 above the year 1918. This is occasioned by the desirability of completing the program outlined at the earliest possible date. Not all of this amount, however, is for new equipment, as the operating expenses of the department have increased materially in the last few years.

By July 1, 1919, the department expects to add as extensions to the department 19 new fire companies. This will be the greatest extension made in the service in the past twenty-five years.

BUREAU OF FIRE PREVENTION AND PUBLIC SAFETY

The object of the Bureau is to eliminate and forestall hazardous and fire-breeding conditions within the City of Chicago and to make fire protection, both public and private, more efficient.

The public benefits directly from the efforts of the Bureau. The possibility of any holocaust such as this city has experienced in the past has been practically eliminated. Loss of life cannot be computed in dollars and cents.

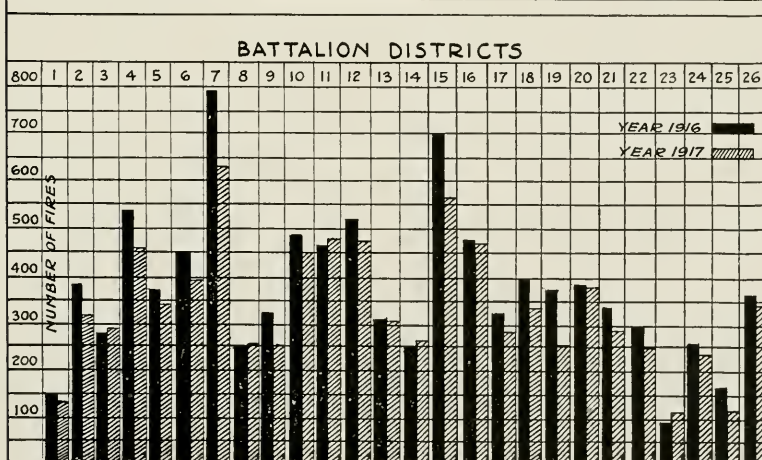
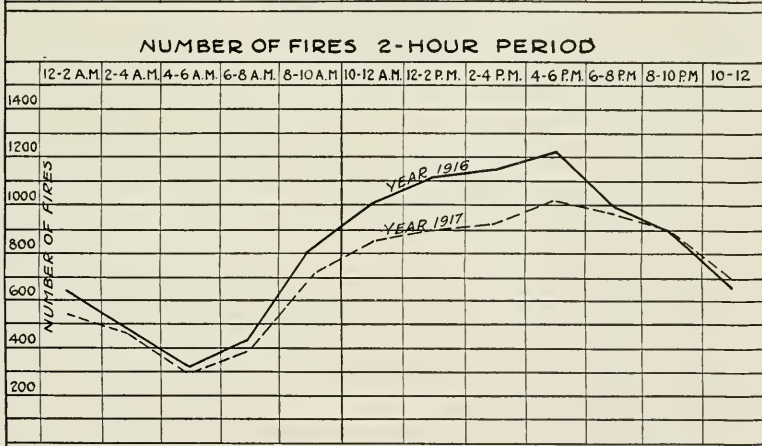
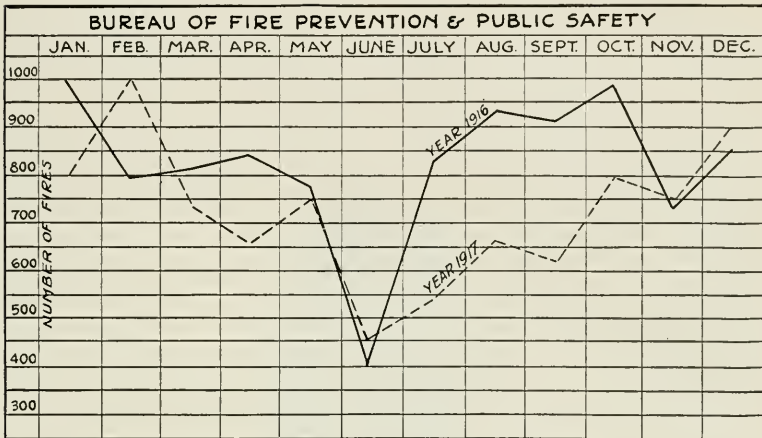
As to property losses, the fire losses have been reduced from \$6,650,000.00 per annum to \$4,900,000.00 per annum or from \$3.04 per capita to \$1.87 per capita as against the present per capita of \$2.50 for the whole United States.

At the request of the Federal authorities, the Bureau has co-operated with the Ordnance Department, Quartermaster's Corps, the War Industries Board, Food Administration, Fuel Administration, Department of Justice and Intelligence Division. Inspections were made of all grain elevators, food storage houses, munition plants, plants doing Government contracts and ship building yards. The Federal Government also requested that the Bureau enforce the new Federal Explosive Act and one employee was appointed as a federal agent or licenser.

The Bureau is keeping very comprehensive, complete and detailed statistics of fires since January 1, 1916. Figure 1 shows the number of fires each month for the years 1916 and 1917; the reduction in the number of fires can be readily seen.

Figure 2 shows the number of fires for each two-hour period during the day.

Figure 3 shows the number of fires in each Battalion district, the reduction in number being very evident.



A fair idea of the work performed by the Bureau may be obtained from the following figures, which are the average per year for the past three and one-half years:

Number of inspections.....	128,001
New inspections	6,092
Reinspections	35,628
Calls to advise regarding improvements.....	3,054
Theatre inspections	71,825
Corrections of defective conditions.....	31,281
Applications for licenses	1,896
Plans examined	2,215
Suits filed	811
Fines imposed	66

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH

Dr. John Dill Robertson, Health Commissioner

THE Department if properly functioning between the citizen of those unseen foes ease and death. Not unseen but, in many the understood by the is the function of the force all existing laws recommend to the State Legislature new and new laws, and, at the same time, to carry on a campaign of publicity and education so that the citizens of the community may not only become informed on general sanitation but may have a knowledge of hygiene necessary for their protection in the home.



of Health of any city, tioning, should stand that community and which produce dis-only are those foes instances they are lit-citizen. Therefore it Department to en-for his protection, to City Council and the es s a r y amendments

It has been said that sixty per cent. of the functions of a department of health are publicity and education and forty per cent. the enforcement of health laws.

It has long been recognized that the Health Department of the City of Chicago is one of the most progressive, best organized, and best equipped of any in the United States.

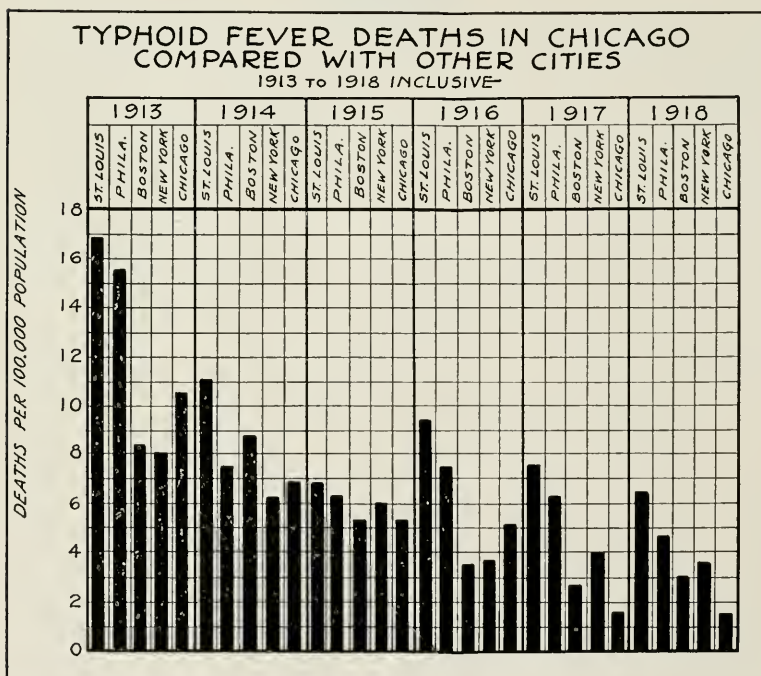
Not only is this true of the Department of Health, but the citizens generally respond to the requests of the Department better than in any other community in the United States. This is evidenced by every epidemic which has occurred in this community. Everybody gets together and helps. The results of this team play for the last dozen years are apparent in the gradual decrease in the death rates for the three four-year periods, as shown by the following chart.

Someone has said that the index of the civic conscience of any community is the amount of typhoid fever in that community. This being true, Chicago's civic conscience is at a higher point than that of any other city of the first class in America, for her typhoid death record is the best of all. The following chart tells

the story of Chicago's fight, not only for sanitation and proper drainage, but for a clean milk supply.

Clean Water and Milk Supply

Not only is typhoid fever the index of the civic conscience, but it is the index of the sanitary condition of the city. No city could have a typhoid record like that attained by Chicago unless the water and milk were carefully guarded day by day. Not only must the water and milk be carefully guarded, but in the inspection of places where food is prepared a constant campaign against bad plumbing must be maintained.



For the last two years Chicago has had fewer deaths per capita from typhoid fever than any other large city in America. Her record for 1917-1918 was lower than that for London, England.

CONTROL OF TYPHOID FEVER IN CHICAGO 1871 TO 1918

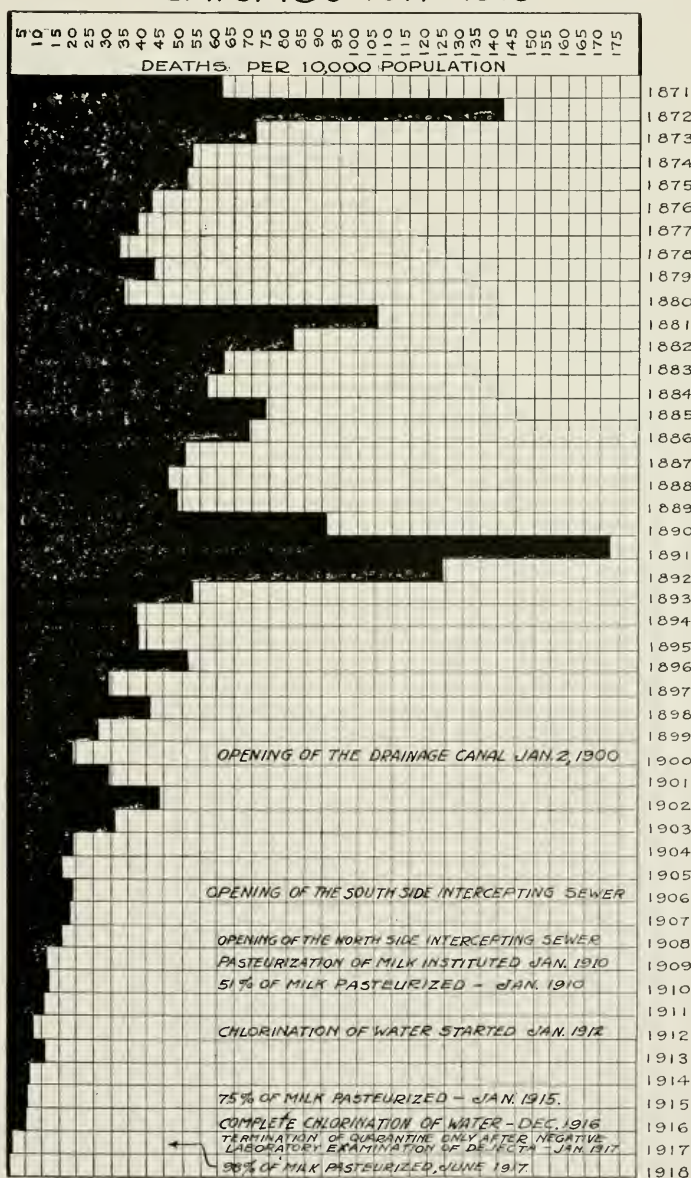
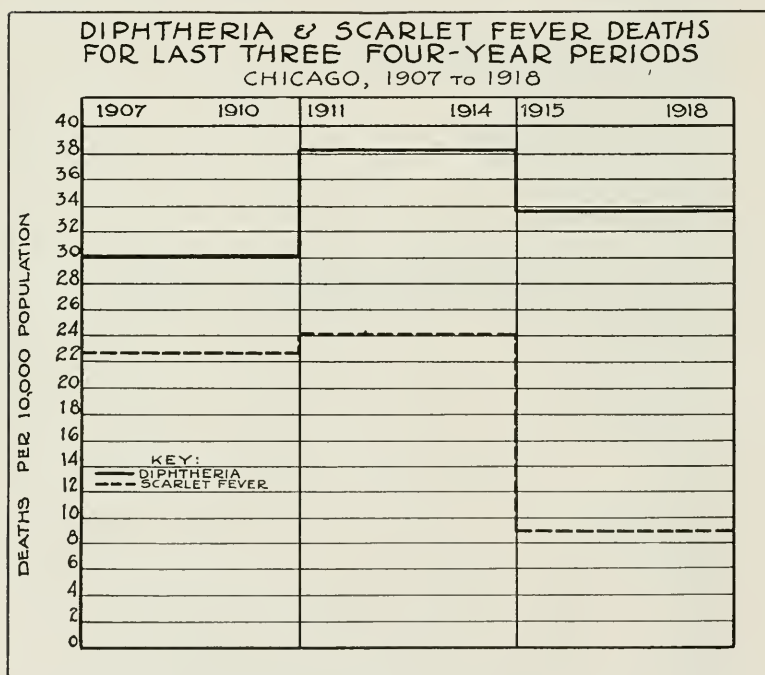


Chart shows reduction in typhoid fever to the lowest point reached by any large city in the world.

Scarlet Fever

The average number of deaths from scarlet fever during the last four years has been 226 deaths per year. The year that has just closed shows but 46 deaths. The four years, 1911 to 1914 inclusive, show an average yearly death rate of 553 per year. Comparing the two periods of 1911 to 1914 inclusive and 1915 to 1918 inclusive, shows there has been a saving of 1205 lives from scarlet fever, or a 57 per cent reduction.

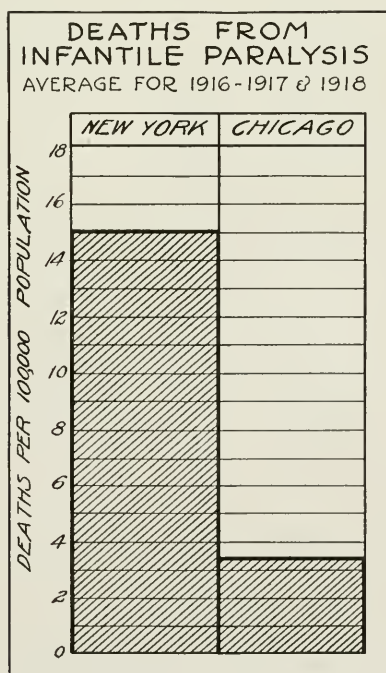


Scarlet fever has been lower during the last four years than ever before. Diphtheria has been materially reduced over 1911 to 1915.

the story of Chicago's fight, not only for sanitation and proper drainage, but for a clean water and milk supply.

Infantile Paralysis

From January 1, 1915, to December 1, 1918, 942 cases of infantile paralysis were reported to the Department of Health. The following chart is a comparison of the cases and deaths occurring in Chicago during this period as compared with the City of New York. The universal hospitalization of these cases in Chicago, the publicity concerning the disease, and the medical service instituted by the Department of Health undoubtedly are the agencies responsible for the results accomplished.

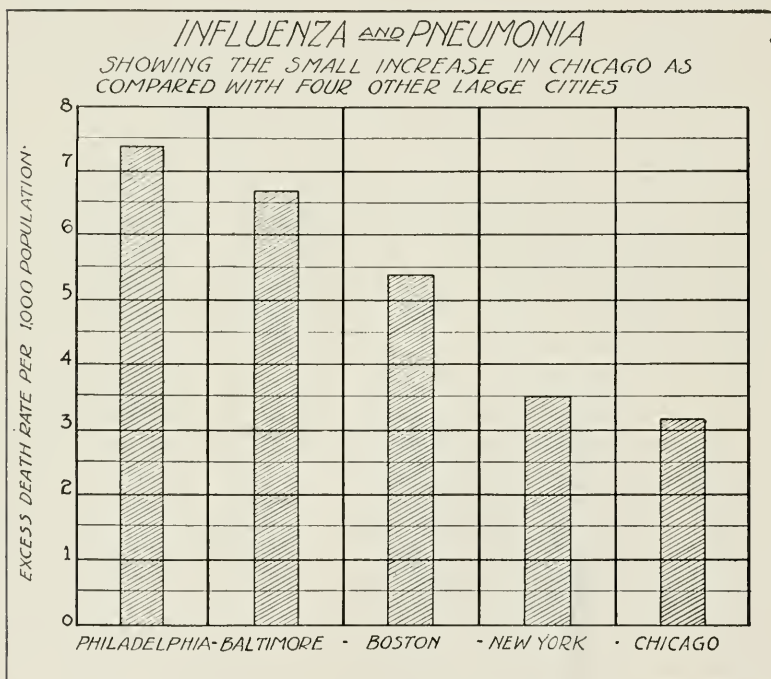


While New York and other large cities of America were experiencing terrible epidemics of this dreadful disease of childhood, Chicago escaped with comparatively few cases.

Influenza

The beginning of the influenza epidemic in Chicago was about September 19, 1918. The invasion was quite rapid, and in the beginning the disease was most prevalent in the north division of the city nearest the source of infection, which was in the main from the Great Lakes Naval Training Camp.

The disease spread rapidly and took on epidemic proportions, reaching the high point October 17, when 380 death certificates



were issued by this Department. The decline was equally as rapid as had been the invasion. It was below 400 November 1 and below the 200 mark November 3 and 4.

Previous to September 19, 1918, only an occasional case of influenza was present and the disease was not reportable until made so September 16, 1918.

From September 19, 1918, to December 1, 1918, 39,470 cases of influenza were reported to the Department of Health as against no cases in the same period of 1917, when reporting this disease was not required. The number of deaths recorded from

influenza during the first eleven months of 1918 in Chicago was 5,773, and for the corresponding period in 1917, 183.

For the same eleven months' period of 1918, 20,301 cases of pneumonia were reported with 6,324 deaths recorded. For the corresponding period in 1917, 9,052 cases of pneumonia were reported and the deaths numbered 4,703.

United States Census Bureau figures show increased death rates in large cities of America on account of influenza.

Chicago and Cleveland have smallest increase. Washington, San Francisco, Pittsburgh, Philadelphia, New Orleans, Nashville, Cambridge, Buffalo and Boston suffered three times as greatly as Chicago.

The tabulated figures per 1,000 follow:

	1918	1917	Inc. per 1,000
Chicago	17.1	14.9	2.2
Albany	22.7	18.4	4.3
Boston	22.0	16.4	5.6
Buffalo	21.2	16.4	5.8
Cambridge	20.3	14.5	5.8
Cincinnati	20.6	16.5	4.1
Cleveland	16.0	13.9	2.1
Dayton	19.6	15.9	3.7
Los Angeles	16.4	12.5	3.9
Louisville	21.0	16.3	4.7
Nashville	26.4	16.5	9.9
New Orleans	25.9	19.9	6.0
New York	18.8	15.2	3.6
Oakland	14.8	10.6	4.2
Philadelphia	24.2	17.1	7.1
Pittsburgh	25.4	18.2	7.2
Providence	19.6	15.4	3.2
Richmond	23.6	18.5	5.1
San Francisco	20.5	15.0	5.5
Washington	23.6	16.8	6.8

Venereal Diseases

Venereal diseases, consumption, and pneumonia are man's worst enemies, and they cause about an equal number of deaths each year.

For many years venereal diseases have been considered as unmentionable diseases, but we are glad to note that public sentiment has finally reached the point where even the daily press will take cognizance of them. A disease which fills our surgical hospitals; which accounts for the presence of a large number of the inmates of our insane asylums; which produces blindness in children, and which causes untold misery to humanity must be

openly and freely discussed if the people are ever to eliminate it from their midst.

The Department of Health is an agency for eliminating and preventing contagious diseases from this community. In 1916 the Commissioner of Health presented to the Morals Commission a venereal disease ordinance which was recommended by them to the Health Committee, and which finally, after modifications and amendments, became an ordinance. The operation of this ordinance has resulted in the establishment of an evening venereal disease clinic by the city at the Iroquois Memorial Hospital, the opening of the old Contagious Disease Hospital on Lawndale Avenue as a refuge and place of treatment for diseased women, the requiring of physicians to report their cases to the Department of Health, and, finally, in a reduction of venereal diseases in the City of Chicago to the point that, in November, of 460 men who were arrested and taken to the House of Correction for various offenses, only 6 per cent had venereal diseases, and of 60 women, in the month of November, only 11 per cent had venereal diseases. Compare this with the record of one of the eastern cities during the summer months, where 65 per cent of the women and 35 per cent of the men sentenced to the workhouse were infected.

Among large numbers of women who have been brought to the Morals Court and from there to the Iroquois Hospital for examination, the percentage of diseased women has been reduced from week to week, until, at the present time, a very small percentage of them is suffering with venereal diseases.

All of which demonstrates that venereal diseases can be brought under control in the city, and can be stamped out more readily than can tuberculosis.

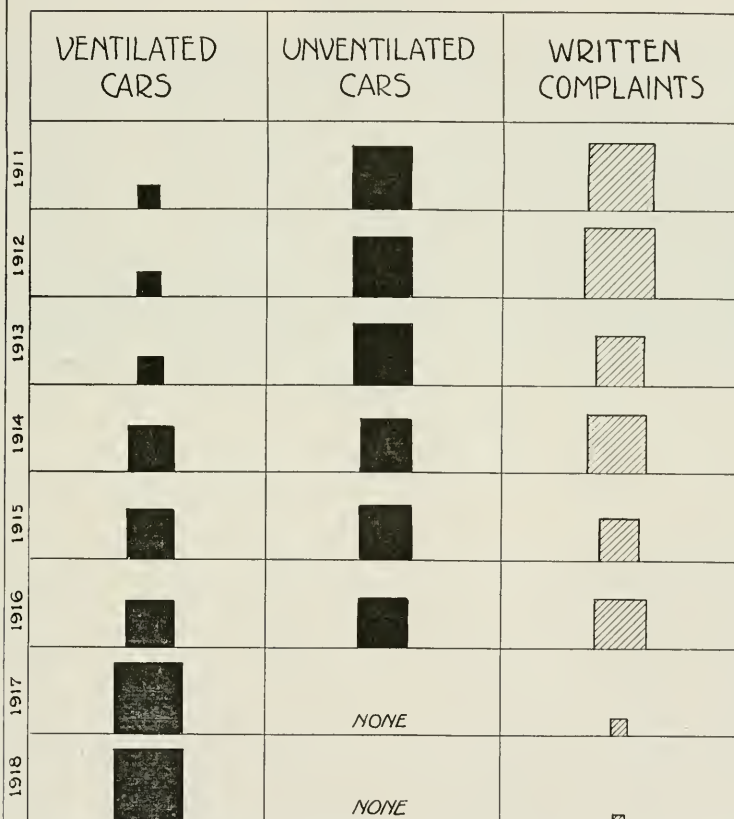
Street Car Ventilation

The chart on the opposite page tells the story of the improvement made in the ventilation of the Chicago Surface Lines cars.

This improvement was brought about by convincing the traction lines that it was to the interest of all concerned to improve the ventilation of the 2,200 street cars that were without adequate equipment. A natural ventilation plan was worked out which consists of air intakes and exhaust ventilators. The intakes, at

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH CHICAGO

A GRAPHIC HISTORY OF STREET CAR VENTILATION FOR THE PAST 8 YEARS.



VENTILATED CARS HAS REFERENCE TO EQUIPMENT. ALL SUCH CARS ARE PROVIDED WITH VENTILATING DEVICES THAT WILL COMPLY WITH ORDINANCE REQUIREMENTS IF OPERATED

UNVENTILATED CARS REFER TO CARS NOT SO EQUIPPED

WRITTEN COMPLAINTS REFER TO LETTERS OF PROTEST RECEIVED BY THE DEPARTMENT CONCERNING POOR VENTILATION. LETTERS CONCERNING LACK OF HEAT OR OVER CROWDING NOT INCLUDED

The areas of the squares show relative number of ventilated and unventilated cars, etc., by years.

either end of the car, allow a constant amount of fresh cool air to enter irrespective of car speed and exhaust ventilators remove the warm foul air.

Many people think that the old windows above should be opened, and do not understand that the air is poured in from the intake which is in the front of the car. When this ventilation system was put into the cars it was necessary to install two extra radiators in each car, and the Department of Health also induced the companies to put a temperature controlling device in each car that automatically maintains a constant temperature of 55 degrees. These cars are now adequately ventilated for sixty passengers.

It is evident that no ventilation device could be designed which would give adequate ventilation when more than sixty people are packed into a car. Under such circumstances the only safe thing to do is to open both front and rear doors. The chief problem is to relieve the congestion on the cars.

The cost of installing this ventilation system in the surface cars was approximately \$250,000.00.

MUNICIPAL TUBERCULOSIS SANITARIUM



Board of Directors

DR. JOHN DILL ROBERTSON, President

MR. F. BOWDEN DeFOREST, Secretary

DR. WM. M. HARSHA

THE Municipal Tuberculosis Sanitarium was made possible by the passage of the Glackin law, which provided that on referendum vote municipalities might levy a tax of not to exceed one mill for the maintenance of an institution for the prevention and treatment of tuberculosis.

In 1909 the people of the City of Chicago voted to take advantage of the provisions of this law, whereupon 164 acres of land were purchased in the northwestern part of the city of Chicago, at Bryn Mawr and Crawford Avenues.

Administration, infirmary and cottage buildings were soon erected.

In 1915 when my administration assumed charge, the capacity of the institution was 650 beds, and during the year 1915 the institution housed on an average of 590 patients at a per capita cost of \$11.55. At the present time the institution has 950 patients, which have been provided for without the erection of new buildings but by alterations of the buildings already erected, the details of which are described elsewhere. These 950 patients are being cared for at a per capita cost of approximately \$10.00.

The fund provided by tax levy each year is approximately one million dollars. About one-half of this is expended in the institution at Crawford and Bryn Mawr Avenue; the balance is used for new buildings and to conduct eight dispensaries in different parts of the city, located as follows:

North Side

Sedgwick Street.....1367 Sedgwick St.
Northwest.....1360 N. Ashland Ave.

West Side

Ashland Avenue.....10 S. Ashland Ave.
Racine Avenue.....1215 S. Racine Ave.

South Side

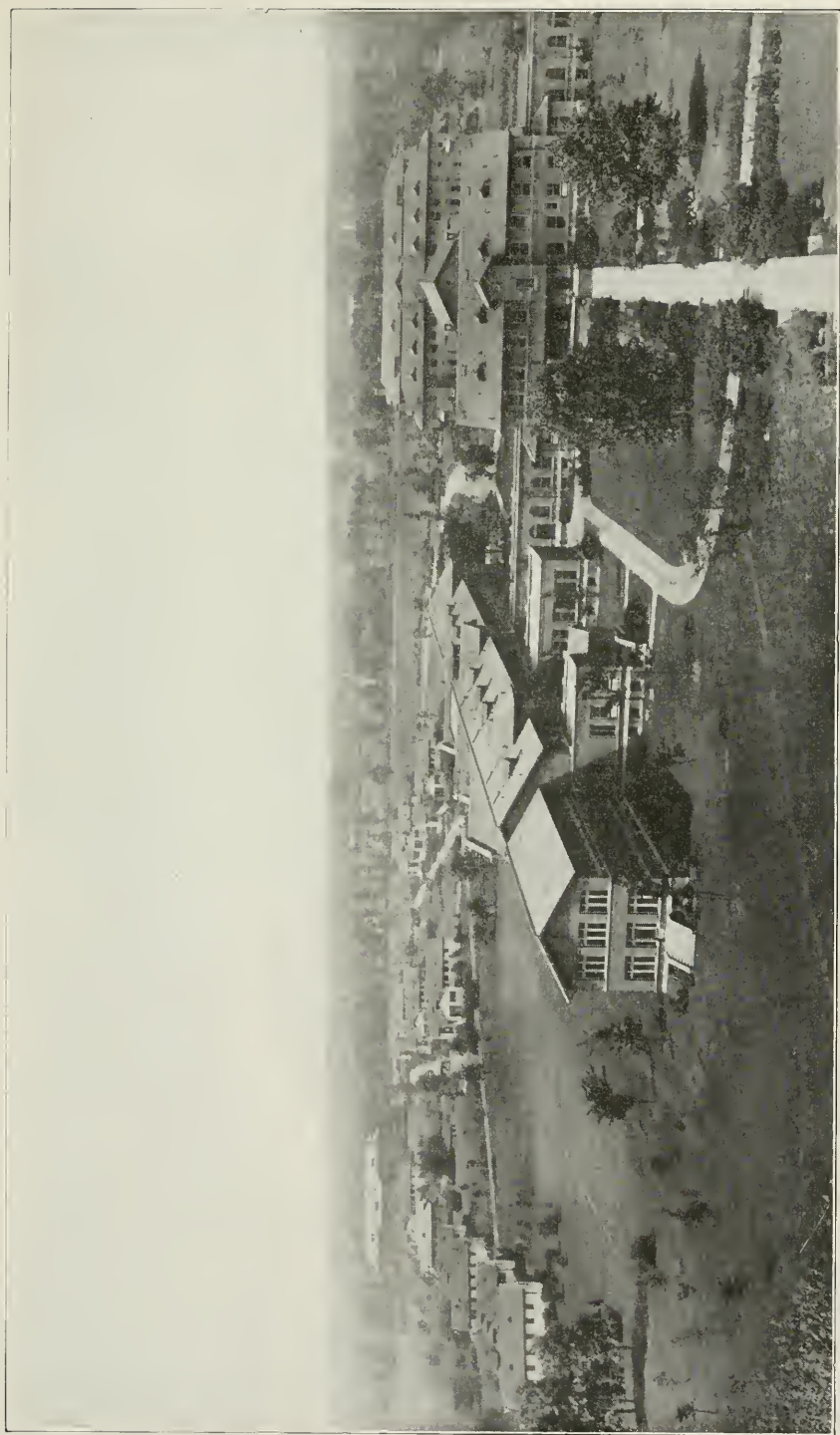
South Side.....2950 Calumet Ave.
Wabash Avenue.....4746 Wabash Ave.
Grand Crossing.....1000-2 E. Seventy-fifth St.
Stock Yards.....738 W. Forty-seventh St.

At the close of 1915 these dispensaries had 9,218 patients under treatment; in 1918, 24,616 patients were treated.

In 1916 and 1917, 165,700 persons were examined in their homes, and over 14,000 of these were found to be tuberculous. The benefits of the dispensaries were thus spread out so that the cost per capita of caring for patients in the field has been steadily reduced, notwithstanding the increased cost of labor and all commodities, from \$6.80 in 1915 to \$2.20 in 1916, 1917, 1918.

Early in 1917 the dispensaries, which had been operating on a part-time basis of 67 clinic hours per week, were put upon a full-time basis, and now conduct 416 clinic hours per week. The physicians who were placed in charge of the dispensaries were secured through a rigid Civil Service Examination, the questions for which were prepared and the papers marked by a number of prominent Chicago physicians. After the full-time dispensary plan was well under way, evening clinics on Tuesdays and Fridays were instituted at each dispensary.

In developing the work of caring for the tuberculous in Chicago, the Board of Directors felt the need of quarantine and hospitalization of the careless or ignorant open cases which were a menace to others. A plan was therefore developed whereby the Sanitarium should co-operate with the Department of Health by assigning a portion of its nursing force to the work of quar-



Bird's Eye View of Sanitarium

antine. In co-operation with the Department of Health, the city was divided into 74 quarantine districts, and an officer assigned to each district, each officer having the police power vested in quarantine officers. A plan was inaugurated of quarantining and hospitalizing every open case of tuberculosis in Chicago which did not comply with the rules laid down by the Department of Health for the control of tuberculosis.

One of the principal accomplishments of the Municipal Tuberculosis Sanitarium has been the institution and completion of the most extensive survey for tuberculosis ever made anywhere in the world. The territory covered included eight square miles of the most congested district of the city, between North Avenue on the north, 22nd Street on the south, Ashland Avenue on the west, and State Street on the east. The population of this district is estimated at 371,000, of which 165,700 were examined. Of this number 14,282, or 8.64 per cent, were found to be tuberculous. This was a house-to-house survey for the purpose of finding tuberculosis. Only 4 per cent. of this number had been previously reported. This survey demonstrated the need of new rules requiring the reporting of suspect cases, the great need of regular medical examinations of all people, and the need of requiring health certificates by all employers of labor.

Heretofore statistics have not been available to show the relation of housing to tuberculosis, although much of our literature on both subjects charge bad housing as a cause of the disease. In an effort to prove or disprove previous statements, this housing survey was made. Comparative studies of the relation of tuberculosis to housing in its various aspects of light, ventilation, crowding, nationality, adult and youthful occupants, etc., were made, and are carefully set forth in the annual report of the Municipal Tuberculosis Sanitarium for 1917.

A Department of Publicity and Education was established, through which has been instituted a system of medical reports in each dispensary so that each dispensary submits a complete daily report covering every activity of the clinic. Terms used in classification of diagnoses have been made uniform and a general systematic plan of operation and case handling has been instituted in all dispensaries. This Department publishes a monthly bulletin of 16 pages which has a circulation of 20,000 copies.

In connection with the installation of the full-time dispensary staff, a Board of Supervisors was appointed for the purpose of giving close supervision to the work of the new staff, making the work of classification of diagnoses and method of handling cases uniform throughout all dispensaries. Previous to this time each of the dispensaries had been a law unto itself, each head physician handling this work entirely independent of any general supervision. In three or four months the work of organization was very successfully accomplished.

A Medical Treatment Board was appointed to standardize, simplify and render general uniformity in the therapeutic treatment of dispensary patients. This has been productive of economy in the furnishing of drugs and also of a wider usefulness of medicines, and has caused the elimination of many duplicates of formulæ.

Rules and regulations governing the activities of the Sanitarium and its employees were compiled by a Rules Committee. The magnitude of this work will be realized when it is stated that no rules had been previously formulated for governing the large number of employees of the institution.

The Grand Crossing, Racine Avenue (formerly Jewish Aid), Sedgwick Street (formerly Policlinic), and Ashland Boulevard (formerly Central Free) Dispensaries were moved into new and better quarters and a new dispensary was opened at 4746 Wabash Avenue.

The following activities in the building line are worthy of note:

1. Alterations in the infirmary, whereby 130 beds were added to the capacity of the institution, bringing the capacity to over 900 beds, thus making it one of the largest institutions of the kind in America. This was done at a cost of \$78,642.60, without increasing the overhead expense to any considerable extent. The cost per bed was \$605.00. French windows furnish egress from the new additions directly upon a broad concrete arcaway, where the beds are pushed, bringing the patients out of doors. Beautiful lavatories and bath rooms are provided. In fact, the new space is the very best in the entire infirmary.

2. The construction of large sun parlors at the north end of the Administration Building, which provides quarters for the General Superintendent and Research Director. This entailed

an expense of approximately \$4,000.00, and saved the expenditure of \$37,000.00 for a Superintendent's residence, as originally planned in 1915.

3. The enlargement of the Staff dining-room, at a cost of \$2,450.00, providing seating capacity for forty people instead of twenty, as heretofore.

4. The addition of a large porch at the southwest end of the women's infirmary, to provide sun treatments for the nursery children, at a cost of \$490.00.

5. The building of a new bakery, in which a brick oven, sanitary and modern in every detail, has been installed, by which the daily capacity has been increased from 270 loaves of bread and 15 dozen rolls to 350 loaves of bread and 25 dozen rolls. This improvement cost \$12,182.00.

6. An addition to the power house, more than doubling its capacity, thus giving sufficient power not only for the present buildings, but for those to be added in the future. In the power house has been installed, during the past year, additional refrigerating machinery, a steam ash conveying system which eliminates dust and dirt from the boiler room, and a garbage incinerator, together with the necessary tunnels for carrying piping, etc.

7. An addition to the laundry. The average number of pieces now handled is 6,900 each month, and its capacity is still greater.

8. The installation of a new 8-inch water main, which allows the City water pressure to be used the greater part of the time. Only in the summer when the sprinkling systems are used, and in very cold weather, is it necessary to use the 60,000 gallon reserve tank.

9. The equipment of a carpenter shop in the infirmary, in which a very complete woodworking machine costing \$530.00 has been installed.

10. The building of the modern animal house, at a cost of \$4,995.00, for the breeding and care of guinea pigs, monkeys, mice, rabbits, etc., for the experimental work of the research laboratory.

11. The building of two large chicken houses, each 260x20 feet, with compartments and all necessary equipment. A feed

house with grinding and chopping machinery was built for storing feed.

12. The enlargement of the barn to provide facilities for the care of serum horses, and for a horse laboratory.

13. These twelve additions were erected at a total cost of \$243,216.85.

Believing that a series of medical clinics by physicians in the work might serve as an impetus to the physicians on the staff, the Board of Directors of the Sanitarium arranged for and are conducting such a series.

Under date of October 29, 1917, the following letter was received from Dr. W. S. Miller, Professor of Anatomy at the University of Wisconsin, who held clinics at the institution:

"It is a matter of satisfaction to know that the doctors were interested in the lectures given them. The Board of Directors of the Municipal Tuberculosis Sanitarium is to be congratulated in instituting the clinic. It has set an example that other institutions could follow with advantage. I know of no other place where anything similar has been attempted. Personally, I was greatly pleased with the interest taken in what I consider the fundamental study of tuberculosis—the 'anatomy of the lung.'"

Another clinic of interest was that held on May 9, 1918, by Professor Emmel of the Department of Anatomy and Professor Dreyer of the Department of Physiology, both of the University of Illinois College of Medicine and Surgery. Dr. Emmel's lecture dealt with the anatomy of the lung and was extensively illustrated by charts. Professor Dreyer's address related to the physiology of the lung and was also illustrated by blackboard drawings.

Invitations to the clinics are sent to the members of the medical profession in Chicago.

Results of Treatment

The cure of a case of tuberculosis is difficult and a number of years are necessary to make a distinct dent in the mountain of new and old tuberculosis cases found in any community. The evidence indicates that such a dent has been made in the occurrence of tuberculosis in the city of Chicago. This is deduced of years are necessary to make a distinct dent in the mountain from the fact that in 1915 there were 4,169 deaths from tuber-

losis; in 1916, 3,736 deaths; in 1917, 3,787 deaths, and, in the first ten months of 1918, 3,254 deaths.

Another strong indication that tuberculosis is being gradually reduced in this city is the fact that our dispensary physicians report that at the present time there are only 630 known open cases in their homes in Chicago. All of these are under supervision. The policy of the Sanitarium has been to hospitalize all open cases of tuberculosis, and where an open case is permitted to remain at home he must prove to the institution that he is not in contact with anyone, that his sputum is destroyed, and that he lives under the hygienic arrangements laid down by the Sanitarium and the Department of Health of the city of Chicago.

Prof. C. E. A. Winslow of Yale University states, after reviewing the annual report for 1917, in regard to the present plan of the Municipal Tuberculosis Sanitarium: "I do not know of any campaign against tuberculosis which has been so admirably organized as that of the Chicago Sanitarium."

CORPORATION COUNSEL'S OFFICE

Samuel A. Ettelson, Corporation Counsel

THE existence of a of lessening the by the law department materially inefficient co-operation and legislative government made it diminished force of ants provided for the duties of the law department regard personal con-



required tireless devotion to the interests of the citizens of the municipality. The magnitude of the law business of the city cannot easily be comprehended by the average citizen, and yet when he stops to consider the many interests hostile to the welfare of Chicago's inhabitants which must be dealt with by the law department he begins to realize the task of the city's lawyers.

The city's representatives are frequently called upon to protect the city against interests represented by the ablest and highest paid counsel in the country, not only in the courts but in the committee and council meetings and in the office of the Corporation Counsel. Contracts, leases, bonds, permits and ordinances must be carefully scrutinized, not only with a view to preserving the present interests of the citizens, but also to the end that they be protected in the future. In the trial of cases the city's attorneys are also confronted with the most skillful adversaries, and it is to the credit of the law department that almost without exception the rights of the taxpayers and citizens have been preserved. Many questions affecting the policy of the administration of the government are passed upon daily by lawyers for the city. To properly advise, often upon short notice, requires learning, willingness and industry such as is not demanded of the average practicing lawyer. The relatively small force of comparatively ill-paid legal advisers of the city has unhesitatingly and cheerfully given its best efforts in order that no pos-

state of war instead amount of work done ment during the past creased the same. with the executive branches of the city imperative that the attorneys and assist- performance of the partment should dis- v e n i e n c e , a n d

sible right of the citizens might be infringed upon and suffer through lack of fidelity and attention.

The office of the sel includes that of whose chief function city in personal in-damage cases arising streets, sidewalks, Prosecuting Attor- to represent the city of suits to enforce lation of city or- Attorney for the p rovements, pro- pose of representing



HARRY B. MILLER
City Prosecuting Attorney

ter of constructing special assessments for local improvements and condemnation suits incidental thereto.

Corporation Coun- the City Attorney, is to represent the jury and property out of defective bridges, etc.; the ney, whose duty it is in cases arising out penalties for the vio- dinances, and the Board of Local Im- vided for the pur- the city in the mat-

In the Corporation Counsel's office proper every contract, bond, lease, permit or other instrument executed by the city or any of its officers is carefully examined as to its legality. During the past year over 4,000 opinions have been given to the officers of the city in matters relating to the administration of the city's affairs. Several hundred ordinances have been prepared and examined or revised, and the number of contracts, bonds and leases examined in the course of the year runs into thousands. An Assistant Corporation Counsel is specially detailed to the Civil Service Commission to properly advise it and to assist in the matter of trials of employees of the city subject to Civil Service regulations. Another Assistant Corporation Counsel is required to advise the Commission as to the propriety of its rulings in the matter of appointments and discharges. An Assistant Corporation Counsel advises the Pension Boards.

It will serve no useful purpose to make a detailed report of the activities of the department, but we believe mention should be made of certain court decisions rendered during the past year which are of more than ordinary interest to the people of Chicago.

In the matter of the enforcement of the Sunday Closing Law, several hundred arrests were made before it was generally recognized by saloon keepers that the administration was determined to enforce this law. When these cases came up for trial the

saloon keepers generally took jury trials and continuances. The State's Attorney, whose duty it was to prosecute because the charges were based on a violation of a statute of the State, refused to prosecute, and several hundred of the administration's effort was seriously interrupted by the further violations occasioned by the Corporation Counsel therefor when more of the cases came up for hearing, and obviating any further orders of dismissal of the cases sustained the position of the Corporation Counsel, where-



WM. H. DEVENISH
City Attorney.

The State's Attorney sought by mandamus in the Supreme Court to compel the judge to permit him to *nolle prosequi* such cases. The Corporation Counsel represented the judge in the matter, and the Supreme Court finally decided that the State's Attorney did not have such power, and, as a consequence, the 700 or 800 cases, which had accumulated pending the determination of the *mandamus* case in the Supreme Court, have finally been set down for trial and are now being disposed of.

The Supreme Court also sustained the position of the Corporation Counsel in defending an ordinance passed by the City Council for the purpose of stopping theatre ticket scalping by requiring an applicant for an amusement license to agree that his license might be revoked in case it was shown that the tickets were disposed of by the theatres to scalpers.

The Corporation Counsel has secured the issuance of a writ of error by the Supreme Court of the United States for a review of the decision of the Supreme Court of the State of Illinois in *City of Chicago v. O'Connell*, 278 Ill. 591, determining the powers of the Public Utilities Commission, and by his review it is hoped to obtain a decision from the United States Supreme Court as to the rights of the city with respect to its power to enforce definite provisions in contract ordinances, such as those providing rates for Gas and Street Car fares, when the State Public Utilities Commission directs a different method of performance.

In the matter of moving pictures, the courts of Illinois have determined, as a result of litigation in which the Corporation Counsel represented the city, that the so-called censorship ordinance gave authority to the General Superintendent of Police to exercise a discretion in the matter of the issuance of permits for moving pictures, and held that his discretion was not subject to review by the courts unless it was exercised capriciously, fraudulently or arbitrarily.

The Chinese restaurant cases were decided in favor of the city, and these decisions sustained the validity of the ordinance requiring restaurants to be closed at 1:00 A. M.

The city successfully resisted an application made in behalf of a citizen of Oak Park to have a revision by the Public Utilities Commission of the rates fixed in the telephone ordinance establishing certain rates for neighborhood exchanges, and which case was dangerous in that it might have opened the way to a decision which might seriously impair the city's rights to the control of the Telephone Company and interfere with the collection of its proper compensation.

In the matter of the application of the Elevated Railroads for leave to increase their rate of fare to seven cents, the Corporation Counsel appeared without the assistance of high-priced experts and special counsel. A decision of the Commission resulted in the increase of but one cent instead of two cents as requested by the Companies. The city is contesting the right even to the one cent increase by appeal to the Circuit Court of Sangamon County and thence, if necessary, to the Supreme Court, which is the remedy provided by the Statute.

As a result of the manner in which the city pressed its side of the case, efforts to hold up the construction of the Monroe Street Bridge by injunction proceedings were frustrated.

Certain parties claimed to be owners in fee of the tract of land occupied by the Municipal Pier and also adjoining streets. The trial court decided in favor of the city, and upon appeal this decision was affirmed.

The Empire Voting Machine Case, involving a claim against the city of \$287,000, the price of 300 voting machines which were rejected by the city and never used, was tried before the United States District Court and decided favorably to the city.

The case of Schoellkopf v. The City, in the Circuit Court of

Illinois, was a bill filed by a property owner and taxpayer charging that the specifications in use by the Board of Local Improvements for creosoted block pavement were invalid. It appeared on the trial that these specifications were drawn so as to produce a creosoted block pavement that would be first-class pavement and would avoid the defects that had theretofore existed making such a pavement impracticable. After a long trial the Circuit Court dismissed the bill and upheld the specifications. The case was appealed by the property owner to the Supreme Court, which held that it had no jurisdiction, and which transferred the case to the Appellate Court, where it is now pending.

At the present time there are over 500 suits pending against the city involving almost every conceivable question of municipal law. Several hundred suits are commenced yearly against the City of Chicago which are handled by the Corporation Counsel's office, and these suits, of course, do not include the personal injury suits handled by the City Attorney and the suits to collect penalties for the violations of city ordinances which are handled by the Prosecutor's Office.

During the year commencing November 30, 1917, and ending November 30, 1918, 365 suits were disposed of by the City Attorney's Office. There are now pending in various courts 471 suits. The total amount of judgments in which waivers have been issued and claims paid from November 30, 1917, to and including November 30, 1918, not including judgments on awards of the Industrial Board in Workmen's Compensation cases, was \$49,117.54. The total number of cases disposed of was 407, making an average judgment in each case of \$120.86. During this period approximately 2,000 investigations were made and 332 claims were adjusted in the Workmen's Compensation division. In a number of these cases the city apparently has the right of action over for indemnity against third parties for the amount of compensation paid or payable by the city to injured employees under the provisions of the Workmen's Compensation Act, and suits have been begun or settlement made in such cases.

The accompanying chart will be of interest in showing the steadily decreasing amount of judgments awarded against the city during this administration in personal injury suits.

The average judgment of \$120.86 during the year 1918 is the lowest in the history of Chicago for any one year since 1907.

While the construction of local improvements was considerably lessened by war conditions, the attorney for the Board of Local Improvements, nevertheless, during the past year disposed of many special assessment proceedings. There were pending on December 15, 1917, 122 cases. Since that date and up to December 4, 1918, 950 new petitions were filed, making a total of 1,072; 617 of these cases were disposed of and there are now pending 455 cases. During the year objections were filed against the confirmation of assessments in 598 cases, which aggregated more than \$1,000,000.00.

During the year 37 petitions to condemn lands were filed, which, added to the 79 cases pending in December, 1917, made a total of 116 cases of that character; 21 of these were disposed of during the year.

All the legal matters relating to the 12th Street improvement, which fell within the jurisdiction of the Board of Local Improvements, have been completed, and all matters relating to the Michigan Avenue improvement are ended, including the appeal of J. S. Kirk, who was dissatisfied with the decision of the jury, and therefore sought to have a review of it in the Supreme Court. In this particular case the commissioners fixed the award at \$500,000.00; he demanded \$1,500,000.00 and was allowed only \$433,000.00 by the jury and the judgment of the lower court, which judgment has just been affirmed by the Supreme Court. Preliminary work relating to the matter of the proposed opening and extension of Ogden Avenue from Union Park to Lincoln Park has been commenced by this department.

The City Prosecuting Attorney's Office prosecutes all violations of the city ordinances. There are two ways in which these suits are commenced:

(1) On complaints from the heads of various City Departments upon which complaints this office files a statement of claim and has a summons issued.

(2) Arrest by police officers of the City of Chicago on warrant or arrest on view.

The following is a summary of the cases started on complaints from the various departments:

Health Department—

Food	247
Sanitary	1,159
Medical	28

Contagious Disease	3
Vital Statistics	1
Overcrowded Street Car	9
Building Department	186
Fire Prevention	896
Smoke Department	95
City Sealer	138
Board of Examining Plumbers	73
Police Department—	
License Cases	268
Motion Picture	174
Dog Cases	83
Clearing Snow from Sidewalks.....	25
One o'clock Closing	22
Railroad Cases	6
Obstruction Cases	4
Cabaret Ordinance Cases	5
Selling Cigarets to Minors.....	2
Selling Liquor to Minors	2
Amusement License Cases	2
Junk Shop Cases	2
Moving Overcharge	2
Harbor Cases	3
City Street Insp. Cases	2
Bond Cases	200
Miscellaneous Cases	1
Total	3,720
Cases started on complaint of citizens and brought in by police.....	1,783
Grand Total	5,503

Number of cases as above classified disposed of, 6,633. This shows that not only were there as many case tried this year as were started, but a great number of cases were disposed of that were carried over from last year.

Cases of the Police Department started by warrants or arrest on view and disposed of at the various police courts and special branches are as follows:

Court	Started	Disposed of
Speeders Court	20,134	19,704
Court of Domestic Relations	462	464
Jury Court	*	4,985
Morals Court	6,709	5,044
Boys' Court	4,476	4,894
Harrison Street	11,274	9,406
Desplaines Street	8,682	8,885
East Chicago Avenue	4,092	3,786
West Chicago Avenue	3,743	3,475

Maxwell Street	5,904	5,159
Sheffield Avenue	2,809	2,499
Shakespeare Avenue	4,768	3,517
35th Street	2,361	2,038
Stock Yards	3,240	2,976
Englewood	1,960	1,703
Hyde Park	3,947	3,666
South Chicago	4,431	4,351
	<u>88,992</u>	<u>85,552</u>

*Cases tried in the jury Branch are transferred from other courts on jury demand.

The grand total of all cases started.....92,744

Disposed of91,041

Report of cases of Appellate and Supreme Courts is as follows:

Cases filed in the Appellate Court	77
Pending in said Court	25
Affirmed in said Court	52
Reversed and remanded in said Court.....	0
	<u>77</u>
Cases filed in the Supreme Court.....	2
Pending in said Court.....	2
Disposed of in said Court.....	0
	<u>2</u>
Fines collected in all city cases.....	\$130,503.00
Park cases (tried by this office)	<u>16,866.50</u>

Total fines collected\$147,369.50

The Corporation Counsel's office proper is in charge of the defense of suits for damages against the city for injury to real estate by reason of the elevation of tracks and lowering of street grades. During the past year 53 of such cases have been disposed of. While the claims aggregated \$1,574,500.00, through the efforts of this department only \$134,130.00 was recovered—8½% of the amount sued for.

Work devolving upon this department in carrying out the provisions of the selective service law continued. During 1917, 315,000 men were registered through the organization effected by the Mayor. Since that time two registrations were ordered, and in assisting the Mayor in the performance of his duties this department took care of all registration cards of nonresidents of draft age. On one day, September 12, 1918, over 2,900 registration cards were received through the mails by the Mayor. Following their receipt, in a great majority of cases, other communications arrived making inquiries as to the further duties of

the registrants, which communications were promptly answered. These cards were assigned to the Corporation Counsel's office and were classified by districts and delivered to the proper local boards. There are 86 draft boards in the City of Chicago, and through the efficient work of this department all the cards were promptly distributed without mistake or delay.

Claims of the City against individuals and corporations when not paid to the various departments are sent to this office for collection. We have referred in our previous reports to the success which has attended the efforts of this department in the collection of such delinquent warrants, and a brief examination of those reports will show the steadily increasing efficiency of this department in the matter of collections. In the year 1914, \$7,708.63 was collected; in 1915, \$6,988.95; in 1916, \$50,095.80; in 1917, \$99,261.30; and in 1918, to December 3, the amount collected is \$204,312.01.

It was necessary to expend a large amount of time and effort in contesting the attempts of attorneys who regularly attack the revenues through the medium of objections filed when the County Collector applies for judgment on delinquent lands and lots. The usual large number of objections were filed this year. The attorneys representing the different parties co-operated and made a concerted attack with respect to each of the levies which they hoped to reduce. The onslaught on the city's taxes was directed to six different items aggregating a total rate of 17 cents. If such a reduction had been made it would have meant a loss of revenue of \$400,000.00 to the city. The hearing before the County Court extended over about three weeks and the decision was distinctly favorable to the city. The court allowed a reduction of three cents instead of 17 cents. The objectors appealed and the case is now pending in the Supreme Court, where a decision will undoubtedly be rendered before the end of the year.

As before stated, the work of this department was greatly increased by war conditions. This was due in a large measure to the fact that the laws and regulations of the Federal Government required for their proper execution active and intelligent co-operation of the various municipal agencies with the Federal authorities, oftentimes under conditions which made results difficult to obtain, and the heads of the departments constantly advised with this department as to the measures which should be taken

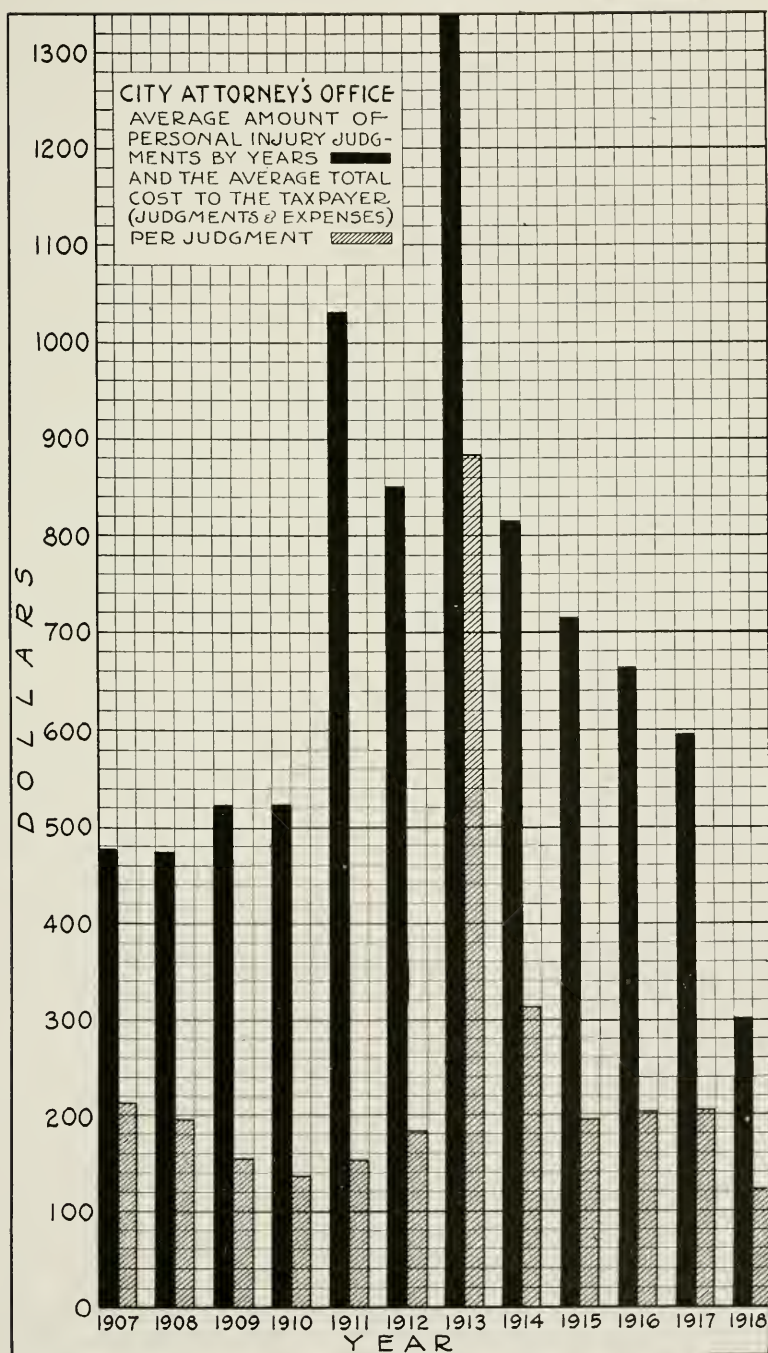


Chart showing marked reduction in cost of judgments against city.

for the purpose of obtaining the best possible results in view of the extraordinary conditions prevailing.

Special consideration was given to the enforcement of every measure calculated to protect the soldiers and sailors, and every other agency actively engaged in governmental work.

The members of this department also spent much time directly for the Government in the performance of their duties as members of local draft and appeal boards.

The Law Department has been able to serve the citizens of Chicago very efficiently because its policy has been to keep all assistants and employees engaged in doing the work for which they are best qualified, in consequence of which there has been built up an organization of well-trained lawyers and assistants with special skill in the matter of handling municipal problems and litigation.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS

Charles R. Francis, Commissioner

BUREAU OF ENGINEERING

Water Supply System

THERE are two
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Great increases
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greater net profits
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outstanding facts that
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years:

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or less labor short-
due to the world

Irrespective of
water system of Chi-
1917 has made
than during any
city's history.

Operation

The pumpage of water has increased from 221,000,000,000 gallons in 1915 to 250,000,000,000 gallons in 1918.

The cost of repairs and maintenance has steadily decreased during the past four years, irrespective of the steadily increasing mileage of pipe in the system, and the increases in labor and material.

Thus, with 2,641 miles of mains in 1915 the total cost of maintenance and repairs was about \$736,000.00, while in 1917, with 2,842 miles of mains in service, the total cost was reduced to about \$533,900.00.

New designs for more efficient and standardized fire hydrants and gate valves, assuring interchangeability of parts, were made and introduced.

Leakage tests of mains and service pipes in all streets paved and a thorough overhauling of same were made prior to paving.

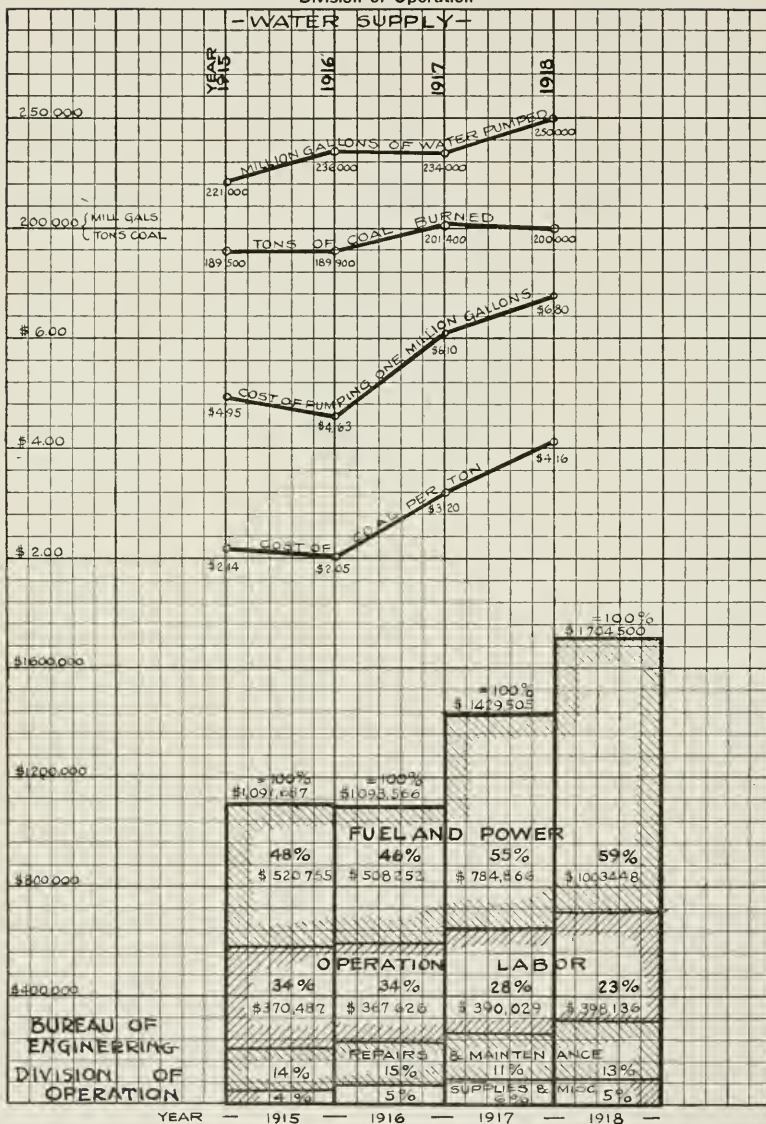
Automobile truck equipment replacing all teams used on maintenance work was introduced.

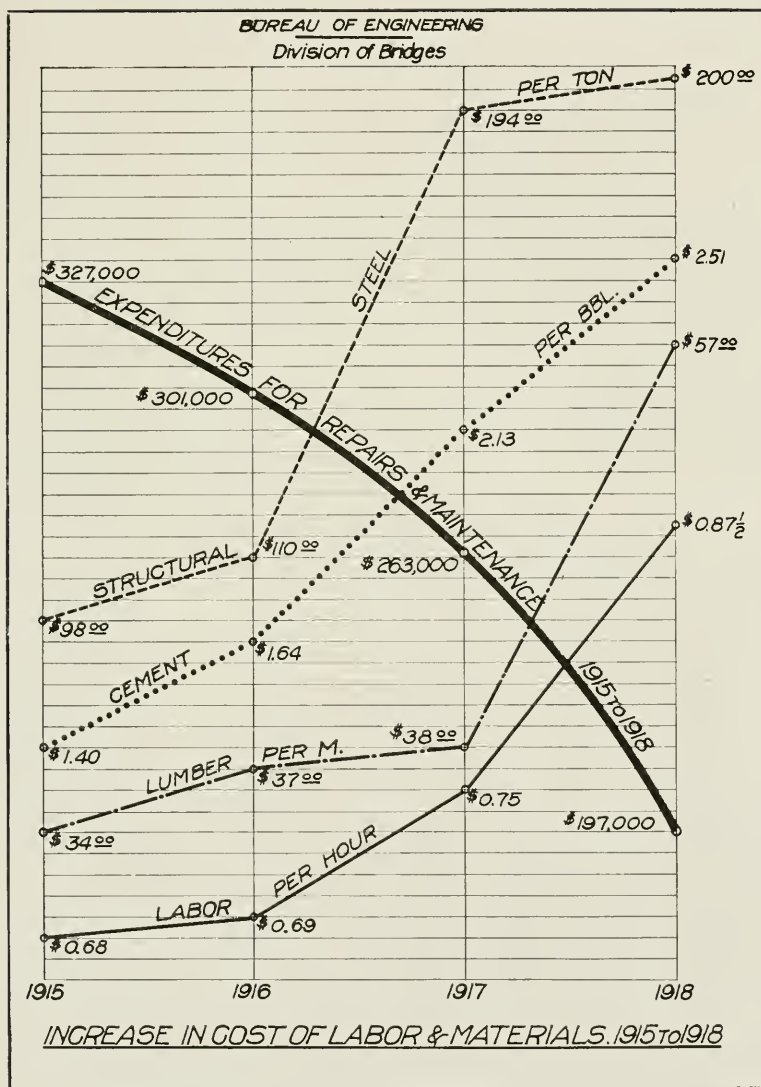
During this period 350 million gallons daily tunnel capacity and 180 million gallons daily pumping capacity have been added to the system.

BUREAU OF ENGINEERING

Division of Operation

- WATER SUPPLY -





An exhaustive study of the needs and required additions and improvements to the City's water supply system up to the year 1940 has been undertaken, and is nearing completion.

Bridges

Construction

During the past four years there have been constructed and placed in operation three bascule bridges, replacing old swing bridges, and one at Monroe street, which is nearly completed, making an additional connection between the west and south sides. The total cost of these bridges is \$1,755,000.00.

Six fixed bridges crossing outlying branches of the river, at a total cost of \$402,000.00, have also been constructed during this period.

Contracts have also been awarded for the construction of Franklin-Orleans street bridge, which will form a new link between the north and south sides of the city; and for the Wells street bridge.

Work on these bridges has been retarded on account of industrial conditions due to the war.

Plans for several additional bridges have been completed.

Repairs and Maintenance

The appropriations for the proper repairs and maintenance of bridges have never been adequate. The consequence is that bridges are depreciating at a rapid rate, and only the replacing of some old bridges with new ones to offset this tendency has made it possible to keep the system as a whole in satisfactory operation with the means available.

Municipal Shops

The municipal shops, constructed principally during the past four years, are the most modern and complete municipal shops in existence. Since their completion it has been possible to consolidate the repair work of the various divisions of the department of public works and of other municipal departments.

Municipal Warehouse and Yards

This branch of the City's service was created in January, 1916, for the purpose of centralizing and handling of all kinds of material used by various City departments.

About 600 carloads of material are received and unloaded annually, and then delivered in small quantities to various locations. The annual volume of business has averaged about \$1,-600,000.00. About 70 per cent of the commodities are purchased on contract in large quantities after public advertisements on standard specifications, and subjected to rigid tests. About 20 per cent of the materials handled are manufactured by the municipal shops.

Large quantities of material purchased in 1916 and 1917 at favorable prices enabled the City to weather the emergencies due to shortages caused by the war, and also to assist the Federal Government on a number of occasions. Water pipe purchased then at \$35.00 per ton represents a saving of about \$350,000.00, the present market price being \$66.80 per ton. Besides assisting the Federal Government with many tons of pipe and special castings, there is still sufficient stock to meet most of the requirements for the ensuing year.

Miscellaneous Construction

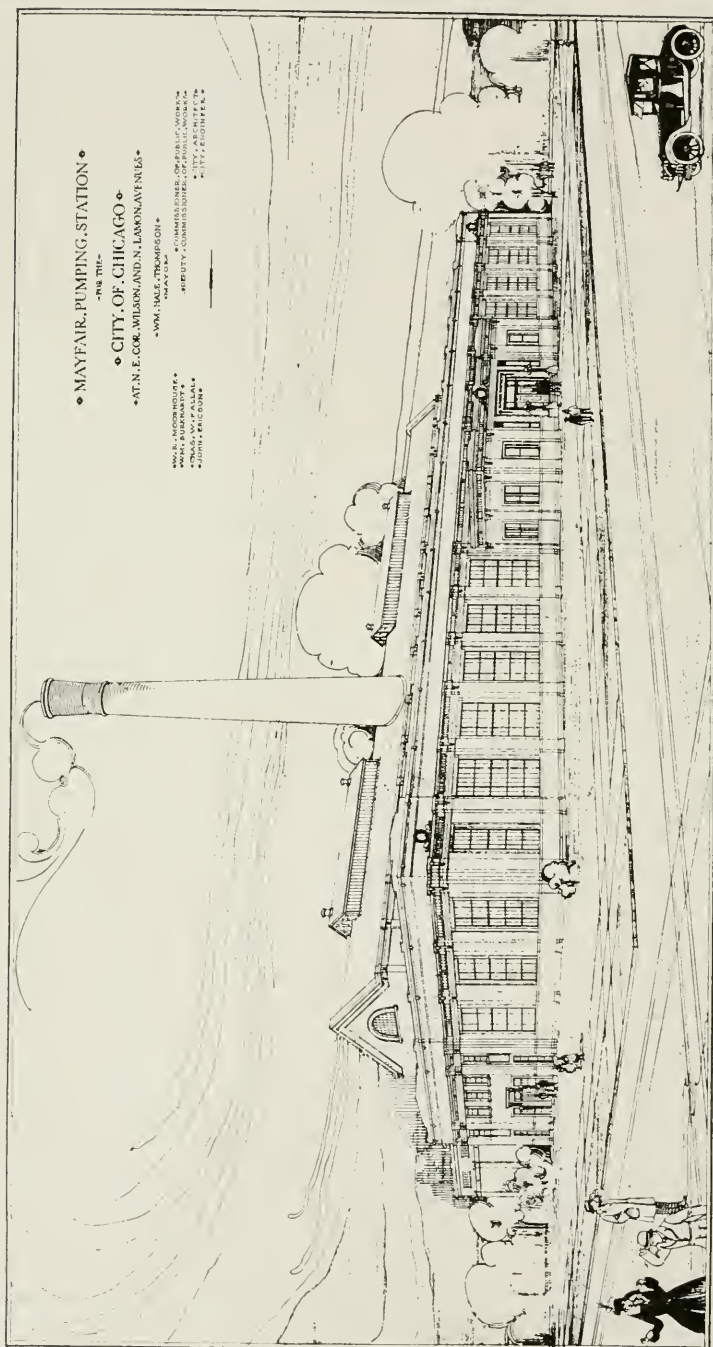
A branch of the department of public works known as the construction division is in fact equivalent to a large contracting organization doing all kinds of construction work by City day labor, such as tunnels, cribs, pumping stations, buildings of all sorts, and general repair and maintenance work for all City departments.

Principal Constructions

The construction of Wilson Avenue Tunnel and Mayfair Pumping Station, including the completion of the Wilson Avenue Crib. This will cost approximately \$5,800,000.00, which is within the estimate, notwithstanding great increases in cost of labor and material.

The completion of the Marshall Boulevard Municipal Plant, consisting of seven large buildings of various types of construction and a central power house, including complete layout of grounds and docks. This plant provides the central warehouse, garage, laboratory, and central repair shops for all City departments. The total cost of the plant will be approximately \$2,600,000.00.

The installation of new pumps and boiler equipment at various pumping stations.



BUREAU OF ENGINEERING

Water Pipe Extension Division

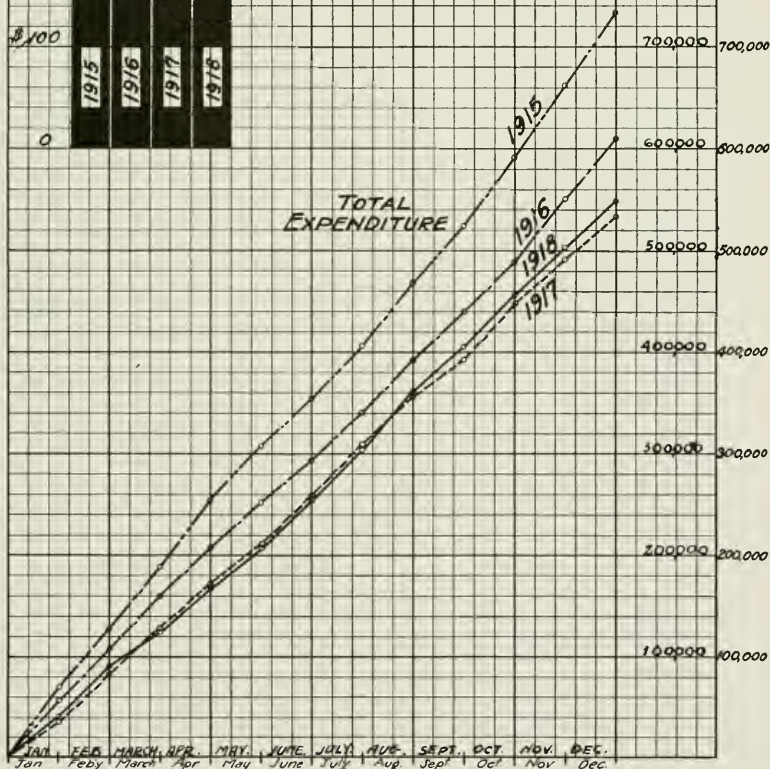
MAINTENANCE COST

COST PER MILE



SCALE OF WAGES

	1915	1916	1917	1918
Laborers	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.45-4.00
Carpenters	4.50	4.50-5.50	5.50	5.50-6.75
Plumbers	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00-6.75
Bricklayers	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00-7.00



The construction of four new buildings for the Chicago and Cook County School for Boys.

The construction of various piers in Lake Michigan for the protection of bathing beaches.

Tests and Inspections

The facilities for the work of the testing and inspection of materials and supplies have been greatly increased by the construction since 1915 of the new laboratory for chemical and physical testing.

Chicago has now one of the largest and best equipped municipal laboratories in the country.

In this laboratory are tested all kinds of materials and supplies used by the City.

BUREAU OF WATER

Assessments and Collections of Water Rates

The gross collections of the Bureau of Water will aggregate \$7,500,000.00, an increase of 2 1/5% over 1917, and of about \$1,200,000.00, or nearly 20%, during the last four years.

The bureau maintains, through the American and Adams Express Companies, 1,030 stations where the customers may conveniently pay their frontage water bills in their home neighborhoods.

BUREAU OF COMPENSATION

The Bureau of Compensation is organized for the collection of revenue for privileges on and under streets and alleys.

The annual revenue varies by virtue of large railroad and industrial improvements which involve the vacation of street and alley space.

The normal revenue from the bureau has been increasing from year to year, and the total revenue for the year 1918 will exceed \$500,000.00, a net increase of \$50,000.00 over the year 1917, which was a normal year. The increase of \$50,000.00 mentioned above is due to the efforts of the bureau in forcing the payment for switch tracks laid and parts of streets occupied for some time past without payment.

BUREAU OF MAPS AND PLATS

New atlases of all territory annexed were constructed. Uniform house numbering and street nomenclature systems for same were established. Reclamation surveys of the Santa Fe,

Illinois Central, Chicago and Northwestern and Chicago and Western Indiana Railroads, and survey for Ogden avenue extension, were made. Surveys of 12th Street widening and new Union Station were checked. Over \$7,000,000.00 land value is claimed under reclamation surveys made.

BUREAU OF WASTE DISPOSAL

Improvements have been made from time to time until at present the Municipal Reduction Plant at 39th and Iron streets is pronounced by experts as the most sanitary that can be found anywhere.

Prior to July, 1916, the output of this plant, known as commercially dried garbage, was sold to a contractor who extracted the grease therefrom and made a finished tankage of the residue. The grease is now extracted by the City from the dried garbage, the residue is finished into a commercial fertilizer and metallic wastes, rags and bones are recovered. The City now obtains a price of 11½c per pound for its output of grease, and approximately \$15.00 per ton for its output of tankage.

During the year 1918 this plant will produce approximately 3,225,000 pounds of grease and 16,000 tons of finished tankage. The total revenue for 1918 will reach \$580,000.00, and, for the first time in the history of the City's reduction plant, a profit will be realized approximately \$80,000.00 over the cost of production.

The incinerator of the bureau, located in the House of Correction, has been reconstructed during the past year with the result that the efficiency of this plant has been increased 100%.

BUREAU OF STREETS

The bureau of streets during the four years of my administration has kept pace with the city's progress and served the public through its various branches, adopting up-to-date methods and employing modern machines to do the work that vitally affects the health and comfort of the community. The year 1918 is typical and shows our yearly progress. We have begun the motorization of our garbage hauling equipment. We have purchased a site on Goose Island for a rubbish incinerator and have let the contract for its erection, thereby doing away with unsightly dumps and cheapening the cost of rubbish collection. We are working with the civic and governmental agencies in an effort to

bring the Lake Front matter to a settlement in order to secure for the south and southwest city territory dumps for ashes and rubbish and at the same time make valuable public lands. We have established a closer coöperation with the Health Department and find such coöperation of much help in preventing the spread of disease and the stamping out of epidemics. We have kept the streets and alleys of the city clean despite the heavy outlay of funds in the early part of the year combating the unprecedented snow storms which used up money that was set aside for street cleaning for the balance of the year.

The appearance of Chicago and the safety of its inhabitants depend upon the conditions of its pavements. The wheel tax money, totaling one million dollars, is expended upon the repair of these streets. During the year 1918 we repaired 614,000 square yards of Chicago's pavement. Two miles of streets were entirely resurfaced, and 320 miles of macadam streets oiled. You who have visited other cities cannot be ashamed by comparison, for our streets are as well repaired as any large city in the country, and our expenditure only one-sixth as much as that of New York. Each year we install new and modern machines for doing this work, and at present a motor fleet of thirty heavy trucks is used in the hauling of paving material from three large asphalt plants built to furnish this activity, together with an equipment of road rollers and various other styles of equipment. This work spread out over ten square miles does not present a picture of great magnitude to the public, but nevertheless it represents a force equivalent to many large industries and has been built up from the receipts of vehicle licenses, which have increased from \$730,000.00 in 1914 to \$1,135,000.00 in 1917.

BUREAU OF SEWERS

The duty of keeping Chicago's sewerage system serviceable has shown progressive improvement both in methods of performing work and in the reduction of unit costs of its principal activities, namely, the flushing and scraping of main sewers and the cleaning of catch basins.

The operating results of the work of the year 1914 were the best up to that time. Since then and in comparison a saving of \$103,501.44 has been achieved, with nearly a thirty per cent. increase in rate of labor wages, and thirty per cent. increase in rate of team hire, as shown in the following statement.

A large percentage of catch basins were cleaned by City-owned machines. One of these was operated the entire year and the other six since June 1. The results obtained are most gratifying.

Sewers and Catch Basins Cleaned

1914

	Cost per 100 ft.	Cost basin
Sewers flushed6,491,700 ft.	\$0.66	
Sewers scraped 531,800 ft.	10.25	
Catch basins cleaned ... 46,963		\$3.13
Total		\$244,348.91

1915

	Cost per 100 ft.	Cost basin
Sewers flushed6,546,800 ft.	\$0.65	
Sewers scraped 600,100 ft.	9.38	
Catch basins cleaned ... 45,908		\$3.06
Total at 1914 unit costs.....		248,411.22
Total at 1915 unit costs.....		* 239,322.06

Saving\$ 9,089.16

1916

	Cost per 100 ft.	Cost basin
Sewers flushed7,416,900 ft.	\$0.57	
Sewers scraped 699,800 ft.	8.19	
Catch basins cleaned ... 49,308		\$2.97
Total at 1914 unit costs.....		275,015.08
Total at 1916 unit costs.....		246,034.71

Saving\$ 28,980.37

1917

	Cost per 100 ft.	Cost basin
Sewers flushed6,755,100 ft.	\$0.60	
Sewers scraped 542,400 ft.	9.21	
Catch basins, by hand.. 41,231		\$2.83
Catch basins, by machine 1,726		1.375
Total at 1914 unit costs.....		231,605.94
Total at 1917 unit costs.....		** 209,542.32

Saving\$ 22,063.32

	1918	Cost per 100 ft.	Cost basin
Sewers flushed	5,791,190 ft.	\$0.60	
Sewers scraped	373,361 ft.	10.22	
Catch basins, by hand..	12,893		\$2.90
Catch basins, by machine	23,138		1.53
Total at 1914 unit costs.....			\$189,264.13
Total at 1918 unit costs.....			*** 145,895.54
Saving			\$ 43,368.59
Grand total saving			\$103,501.44
			Per day
* Laborers' wages increased from.....			\$3.00 to \$3.30
Crew bosses' wages increased from.....			3.30 to 3.60
** Team hire (double) increased from.....			6.00 to 7.00
Team hire (single) increased from.....			3.75 to 4.50
*** Laborers' wages increased from			3.30 to 3.80
Crew bosses' wages increased from			3.60 to 4.15
Team hire (double) increased from (Aug. 27, 1918)			7.00 to 8.00
Team hire (single) increased from (Aug. 27, 1918)			4.50 to 5.50

BUREAU OF PARKS, PLAYGROUNDS, AND BATHING BEACHES

During the past four years the Bureau of Parks, Public Playgrounds, and Bathing Beaches has more than doubled in size and in number of activities carried on. During this time great strides were made in bringing the lake back to the people.

There was built the Clarendon Municipal Bathing Beach, the largest public bathing beach in the world, with a capacity of ten thousand bathers at one time, at a cost of one-half million dollars. Property has been bought immediately north of this beach for recreation purposes and a large municipal playground is about to be established thereon.

Bathing beaches were also established at 51st street and at 76th street. The shore property between 75th and 79th streets has been acquired for bathing beach purposes, and temporary accommodations provided for seven thousand bathers at one time.

Further than this, life guard service has been provided at all unprotected street ends, making the lake accessible to the people for bathing from one end of the city to the other. Three all-year-round swimming pools have been established, one on the south, one of the west, and one of the north sides of the city.

By action of the State Legislature a five mill tax has been authorized for playground purposes, which brings to this bureau about one-half million dollars per year for the operation of playgrounds and the acquisition of sites.

In the year 1899 your present Mayor, then Alderman from the Second Ward, introduced a resolution to the City Council establishing the first Municipal playground. This is a matter in which he has always taken the greatest interest, believing that the development of this policy is essential to the welfare of the children, particularly in congested districts of the city, and is of the greatest importance in safeguarding the health and well-being of the future generation. When he was elected Mayor in 1915 one of his first acts was to increase facilities of this kind, and by building new playgrounds and throwing open those in school grounds to the public increased the number available from 27 in 1915 to 66 in 1916. Four more have been added during the past two years, making the number in 1918 70 in all. The annual attendance of children has also increased from 700,000 in 1902 to 16,000,000 in 1918. The chart on page 77 shows the progress and development of this idea.

THE MUNICIPAL PIER

With an attendance of over three million, and with increased opportunities for public enjoyment, the recreation section of the Municipal Pier has become the most popular outing place for the citizens of Chicago during the hot summer season.

The Pier auditorium, with a seating capacity of over three thousand, has during the past year been equipped with a special ceiling, rendering the acoustic properties of the hall almost perfect for concerts and oratorical purposes.

This hall has been almost constantly in demand during the past season. It has afforded pleasure for almost a million dancers. It has entertained many thousands of people during the splendid concerts of the Chicago and other leading bands. It has revealed to an equally large number the finest artistic productions of the Drama League of Chicago. It has given free scope for joy and education to countless numbers of children in the production of pageants and oratorios. Multitudes have gathered to sing under the direction of the Civic Music Association. Enthusiastic citizens of foreign descent have gathered here on special occa-

sions to listen to the most eloquent patriotic and humanitarian appeals.

A part of the Art Gallery was set aside for the use of the Red Cross section of the Drama League, thus affording an opportunity to contribute to the health and comfort of our soldiers at home and abroad.

Close by was an Infant Welfare Exhibit with charts and diagrams, as well as general information, pertaining to the conservation of child life.

On the south wing of the commercial section of the Pier the United States Naval Auxiliary Reserve School, with a maximum enrollment of twenty-one hundred, was housed without expense to the Government.

The first year's operations showed a deficit of about \$50,000.00, and the second a deficit of approximately \$20,000.00, while the present year shows a net gain of about \$10,000.00.

BUREAU OF RIVERS AND HARBORS

The combining of bridge operation with the regular Harbor forces resulted in a system of organization by which the movement of vessels and street traffic at the various bridges is now handled to the best advantage.

The working hours of the bridgetenders were reduced from twelve to eight hours.

The danger to shipping on the south side of the new Municipal Pier in heavy seas was reduced to a minimum by the construction of breakwater five hundred feet south of and parallel to the pier, and extending 2,350 feet into Lake Michigan.

BUREAU OF ARCHITECTURE

The following buildings, with the accompanying descriptions, were erected for various departments and bureaus during the period from 1915 to 1918, inclusive:

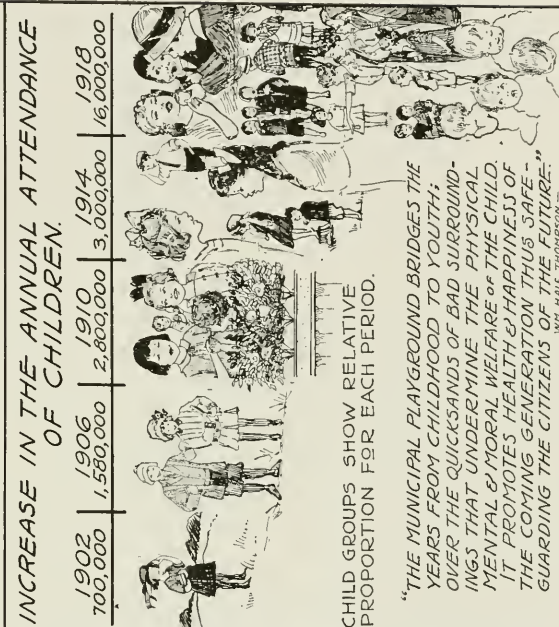
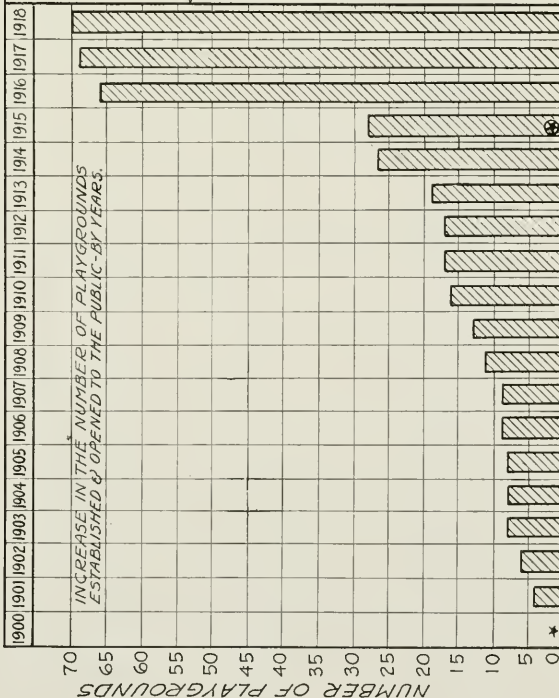
Municipal Contagious Disease Hospital

Administration Building and Ward Building No. 3 were completed in 1916 at the site of Municipal Contagious Disease Hospital, South California avenue and West 31st street, for the Department of Health at a cost, including equipment, of approximately \$260,000. New Ward Building No. 2, with connecting corridors, is now nearing completion, and caisson foundations are in place for additional Ward Building No. 4.

MUNICIPAL PLAYGROUNDS OF CHICAGO

THE DEVELOPMENT OF AN IDEA

IN SEPT. 1899 WM HALE THOMPSON, ALDERMAN FROM THE 2ND WARD INTRODUCED THE RESOLUTION IN THE CITY COUNCIL ESTABLISHING THE FIRST MUNICIPAL PLAYGROUND* IN 1915 HE WAS ELECTED MAYOR*



The new Ward Building No. 2 is of four story fireproof construction, with open air recreation roof for patients and containing wards and cubicles for 250 patients. On the ground floor a visitors' waiting room is provided, from which visitors may enter the interior corridors on each floor of the building and view the patients in the wards through glass partitions without coming in contact with the infected area. The cost of Ward Building No. 2 with connecting Corridors, including mechanical equipment, metal shelving, lockers, etc., is approximately \$575,000.00, and the exterior of same was designed to harmonize with existing buildings and arranged for a group of ward buildings to be erected, five of which are contemplated.

Public Bath Buildings

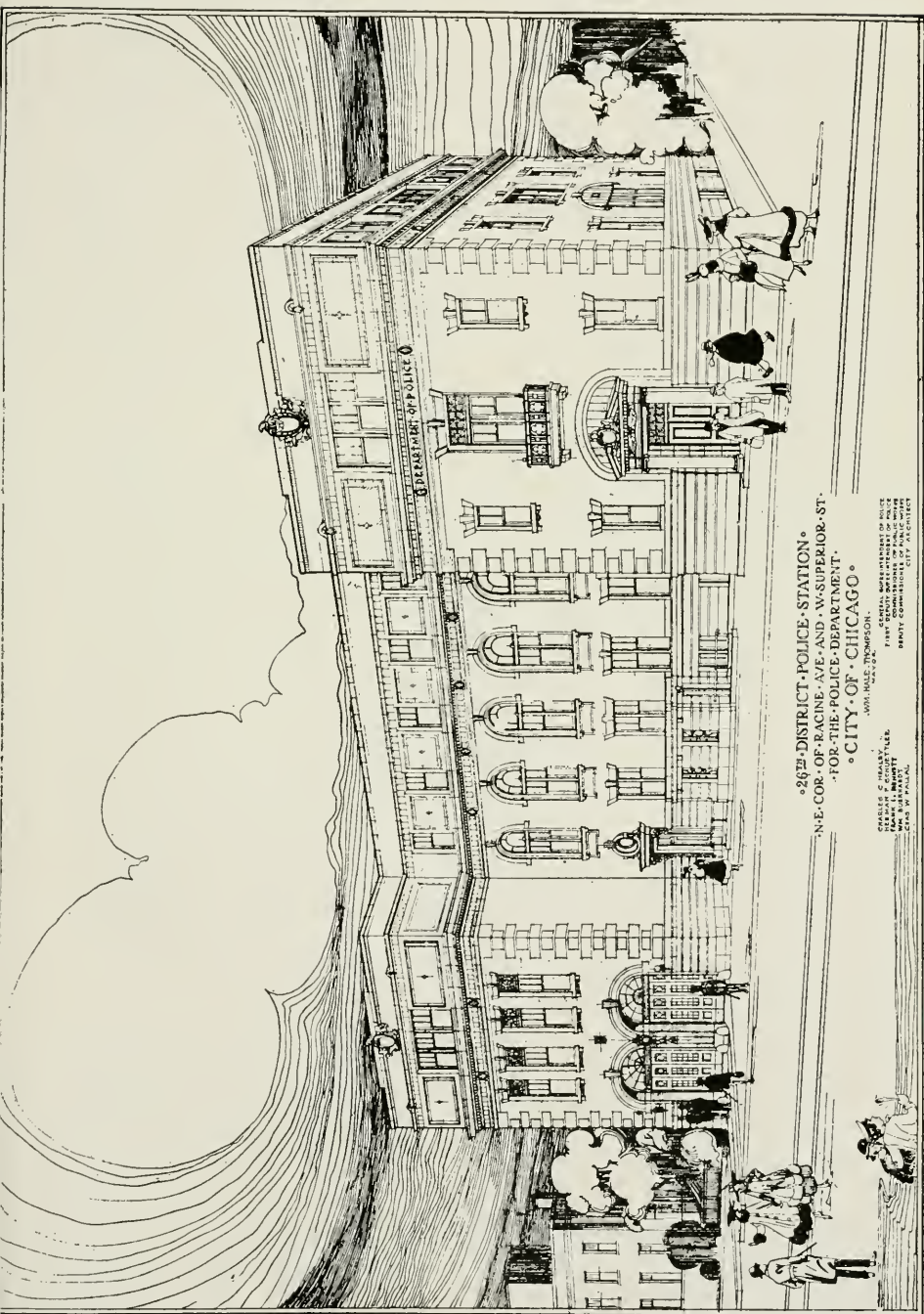
Three new Public Bath Buildings were erected known as Lincoln Street Bath, Kedzie Avenue Municipal Bath, and Frank E. Lawler Bath.

In the above bath houses adequate waiting rooms are provided for the patrons so that it will be unnecessary for them to wait in line outside during the busy period. The waiting rooms are so arranged that they can be closed entirely from the bath proper and made available for the use of neighborhood meetings, lectures, and similar civic activities. The Lincoln Street Bath is successfully operating the first public laundry, where the women of the neighborhood obtain free use of all necessary washing facilities.

The above buildings are of fireproof construction, with modern equipment for the spacious and well-ventilated shower rooms. They are attractive in appearance and were erected at an approximate cost of \$70,000.00 each.

Police Station Buildings

New Police Station Buildings were erected at an approximate cost of \$70,000.00 each at the following sites: 6th District station, 48th St. and Wabash Ave.; 20th District station, 23rd and Robey Sts.; 9th District station, 91st St. and Cottage Grove Ave.; and 24th District station, Chicago and Lorel Aves. The 26th District station, Racine Ave. and Superior St., was erected at an approximate cost of \$130,000.00. The above Police Stations, in addition to the usual accommodations, also include exterior public comfort station adjoining the buildings accessible from sidewalk. The cell



26TH DISTRICT POLICE STATION.
N.E. COR. OF RACINE AVE. AND W. SUPERIOR ST.
FOR THE POLICE DEPARTMENT.
CITY OF CHICAGO.

DESIGNED BY
JOSEPH C. HARRIS, ARCHT.
AND R. H. HALL, CIVIL ENGINEER.
CONSTRUCTION BY
GEORGE C. HARRIS, ARCHT.
AND R. H. HALL, CIVIL ENGINEER.
FIRST FLOOR: OFFICE OF THE
CHIEF OF POLICE, OFFICE OF
THE COMMISSIONER OF PUBLIC
WORKS, OFFICE OF THE
CHIEF OF FIRE DEPARTMENT.

portion embodies the latest designs of steel cells and is so built that light and ventilation is obtained through the guarded windows of cell room, facing an unobstructed area on all three sides. A shower compartment is provided in each cell room for the use of prisoners, as well as the attendant's space. Prison lavatories are installed in each cell in a steel niche controlled by a sliding door. On the second floor, dormitories with gymnasium, showers and toilets are provided for the police. The 26th District Police Station contains a spacious court room, with public lobbies, judge's chamber and jury room, and detention cell rooms for women. In the basement a shooting gallery is provided for target practice for the police. This station is considered one of the largest, most modern and best ever constructed.

A new Cell House adjoining the 22nd District Station, 2433 Warren Avenue, was erected at a cost of approximately \$25,000.00. This improvement consists of two-story fire-proof building with steel cells for men and detention cell rooms for women.

Plans and specifications are prepared and ready for construction of seven additional Police Stations to be situated at various locations, pending the approval of the redistricting program by the Department of Police.

Fire Department Buildings

Ten new Fire Engine and Truck Houses were erected at an average cost of \$30,000.00 each, at the following sites: 817 E. 91st St.; 4426 N. Kedzie Ave.; 5218 S. Western Ave.; 2179 State St.; 43rd and Paulina Sts.; 430 W. 104th St.; 2329 N. Natchez Ave.; 7313 Kingston Ave.; 712 N. Kedzie Ave.; 1713 N. Springfield Ave., and also one combination Engine and Truck House is nearing completion at 5441-45 Lake Park Ave., that will cost approximately \$60,000.00.

The above buildings are of fireproof construction, with metal windows and doors, designed to house motor-driven apparatus. The adjoining grounds at each site are improved with handball courts, seats and pergola shelters, for the recreation of firemen. The grounds may also be used by the boys living in the neighborhood.

Electrical Sub-Station Building

Two buildings were erected at the Northwest Sub-Station, 4541 N. Keokuk Ave., and South Chicago Sub-Station, 8645

Yates Ave. Both buildings are of two-story fireproof construction, arranged to house the electrical equipment. The cost of each building, exclusive of equipment, was approximately \$25,000.00.

Mayfair Pumping Station

Plans and specifications were prepared for the Mayfair Pumping Station, constructed by the Bureau of Engineering, at the approximate cost of \$500,000.00, exclusive of equipment, and consists of an office portion, pump room, boiler room and coal bunkers. The interior of pump room, 60 ft. wide and 240 ft. long, is lined with ornamental terra cotta and there is also an attractive lobby and marble stairway entrance to visitors' iron balcony which extends all along the entire pump room. It is one of the most modern pumping stations erected in the City.

Municipal Power House

Plans were prepared for the Municipal Power House, constructed by the Bureau of Engineering, on the House of Correction grounds. Same is of fireproof construction, with pipe tunnels supplying the power, heat and water for the Marshall Boulevard Plant and the Contagious Disease Hospital. The approximate cost is \$30,000.00, exclusive of equipment and connecting tunnels.

Incinerator Building

Plans and specifications were prepared and bids received for the construction of a two-story Incinerator Building, for burning rubbish, etc., to be located at the River and Division street, for the Bureau of Streets, and work may now be started inasmuch as war building restrictions have been removed.

Public Bathing Beaches

Additional men's and women's locker rooms, girls' and boys' locker compartments and dressing rooms, with the additional plumbing and heating work required were installed at a cost of \$50,000.00 in the existing Clarendon Municipal Bathing Beach, which was completed for the 1916 bathing season, and consists of an attractive Administration pavilion with dressing and locker compartment facilities on each side of the pavilion. It is the largest and most modern bathing beach in the city. During the year 1918 additional laundry equipment was installed in present laundry building and also new recreation grounds were provided at the North end of the Bathing Beach adjoining the locker space

At the Hyde Park Bathing Beach, 51st street, temporary accommodations of frame and concrete construction were provided, the construction consisting of an attendant's building, lockers, toilets, etc., at an approximate cost of \$15,000.00

At the South Shore Bathing Beach, buildings were removed to clear site for proposed improvement, for which drawings were prepared and submitted to the Bureau of Parks, Public Playgrounds and Bathing Beaches for further consideration.

Public Playgrounds

Forty-two frame stucco exterior one-story office buildings, with open Shelter and Sand Court with brick piers were erected at various playgrounds, including drainage and water systems required for the same, at a cost of approximately \$3,500.00 each.

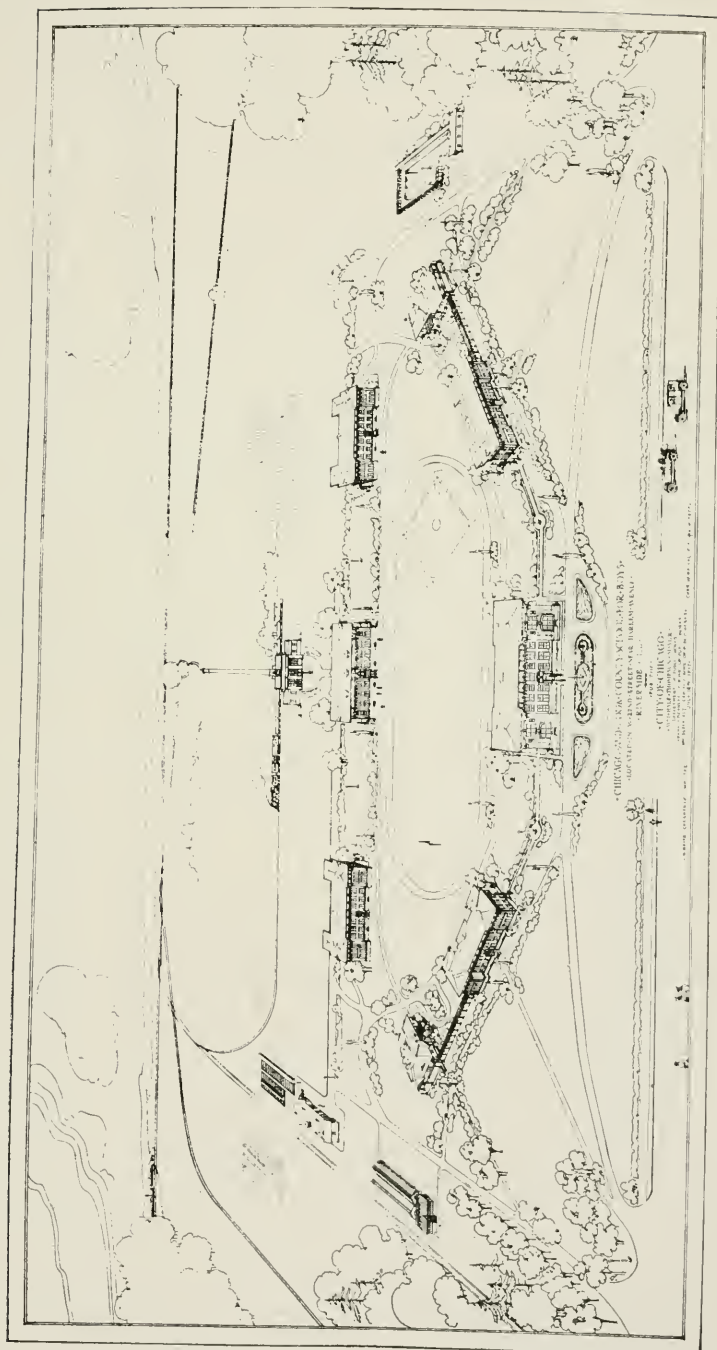
Chicago and Cook County School for Boys

At the Chicago and Cook County School for Boys, located at the site of 22nd street and Harlem avenue, Riverside, Illinois, additional buildings were erected, consisting of one Dormitory, Dining Hall building, Stable and Garage, and Boiler House. These buildings are of semi-fireproof construction and were constructed by the Bureau of Engineering, Construction Division, at an approximate cost of \$250,000.00. The dormitory building provides sleeping quarters for 40 boys on the second floor, and a library, playroom with lockers, showers, toilet rooms, and attendant's quarters on the first floor. The Dining Hall contains large toilet and wash room, accessible from exterior, and also refrigerating plant, storerooms in the basement with large dining-room and kitchen, preparation rooms, pantries, refrigeration rooms, and chef's quarters on the first floor. On the second floor temporary sleeping quarters for 40 boys are provided with locker and toilet room facilities.

In the boiler and power house, the main heating plant, workshops, and laundry equipment were installed. The layout of new buildings, contemplates further development, such as greenhouse, open swimming pool, poultry houses, etc.

Public Comfort Stations

In the year 1916 two underground Public Comfort Stations were erected at the Public Library. The Men's entrance is located on Gault Court near Randolph street, and the Women's en-



Board of Examining Engineers

The receipts for the year 1918 were \$18,000.00, a slight increase over the preceding year. The disbursements were \$11,000.00, leaving a net revenue of \$7,000.00 derived from this source.

During the year the board examined 940 applicants for engineers' licenses and 268 candidates for water tenders' licenses.

DEPARTMENT OF BUILDINGS

Charles Bostrom, Commissioner

IT is gratifying to last four years serious accident has occurred in any theatre, picture house or other place of entertainment in this city. The public becomes considered that patrons visit these places during the greater part of the season. It is also gratifying to note that there has been no loss of life



report that within the not one death or serious accident has occurred in any theatre, place of entertainment in this city. The public becomes considered that patrons visit these places during the greater part of the season. It is also gratifying to note that there has been no loss of life

years by fires in apartment buildings, factories, schools, churches, hospitals, sanitariums or other buildings used for public assembly and there have been no deaths or serious accidents caused by collapse due to improper construction.

The following charts present briefly some of the important activities of the department, together with the earnings and expenditures:

Chart No. 1 of building activities shows the value of the buildings erected since 1905 in millions of dollars and the number of miles of frontage for each year.

Chart No. 2 is a detailed diagram of building operations from 1912 to 1918 inclusive. This shows the total number of buildings erected each year and the value of the same. It is probably unnecessary to call the readers' attention to the marked decline since 1916, resulting from the war and the consequent inability to obtain material.

Chart No. 3 is a comparison of expenses, appropriations and revenues from 1912 to 1918 inclusive. This chart brings out the excess of revenue as compared to expenses and appropriations and shows graphically the reduction in revenue to the city occasioned by the reduction in the inspection force of the department.

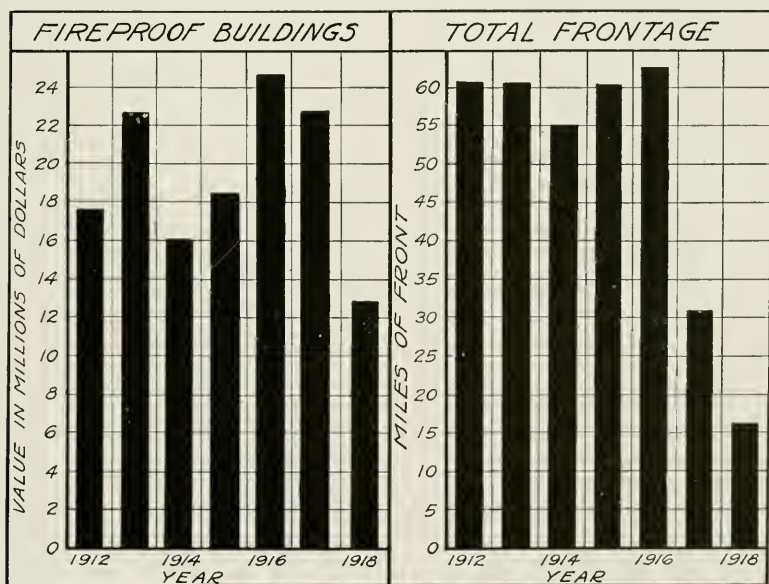
Chart "A" of No. 3 shows by yearly periods a comparison of three sources of revenue, viz., the income from building permits; the income from fees for annual inspection of buildings, bill-

boards and sign boards, and the income from fees for the semi-annual inspection of elevators.

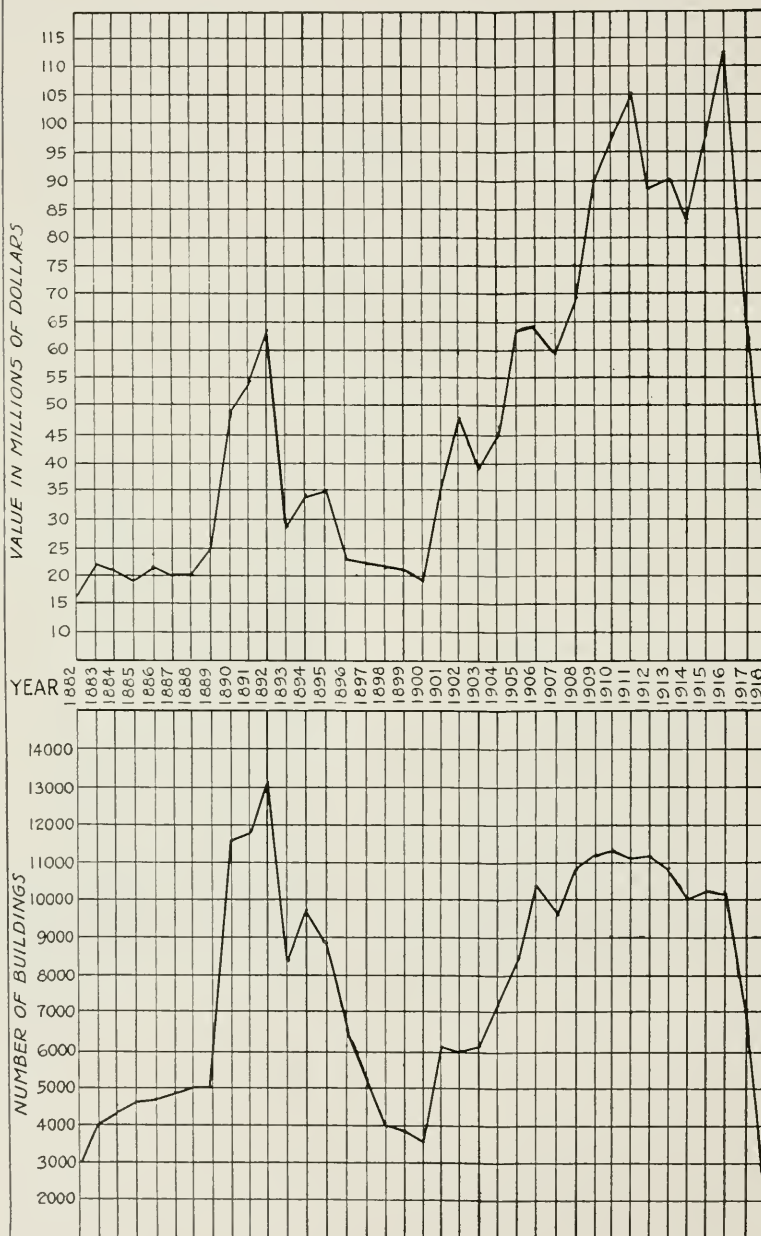
Chart "B" of No. 3 shows the number of inspections made by the department separated into field, annual and elevator inspections.

Chart "C" of No. 3 sets forth the number of inspectors engaged in each of the revenue producing inspections and the number engaged inspecting the construction of new buildings, viz., field inspection.

There are thousands of buildings remaining this year that must be left uninspected owing to the insufficiency of the present force. This situation is a menace to public safety and should be corrected at the earliest possible moment. Incidentally it causes a material loss to the city's revenue, much greater than the saving effected in reducing the inspection force.



DIAGRAMS OF BUILDING ACTIVITIES IN CHICAGO FROM 1882 TO 1918



BUILDING DEPARTMENT

CHART SHOWING COMPARISON OF EXPENSES TO APPROPRIATION AND REVENUE

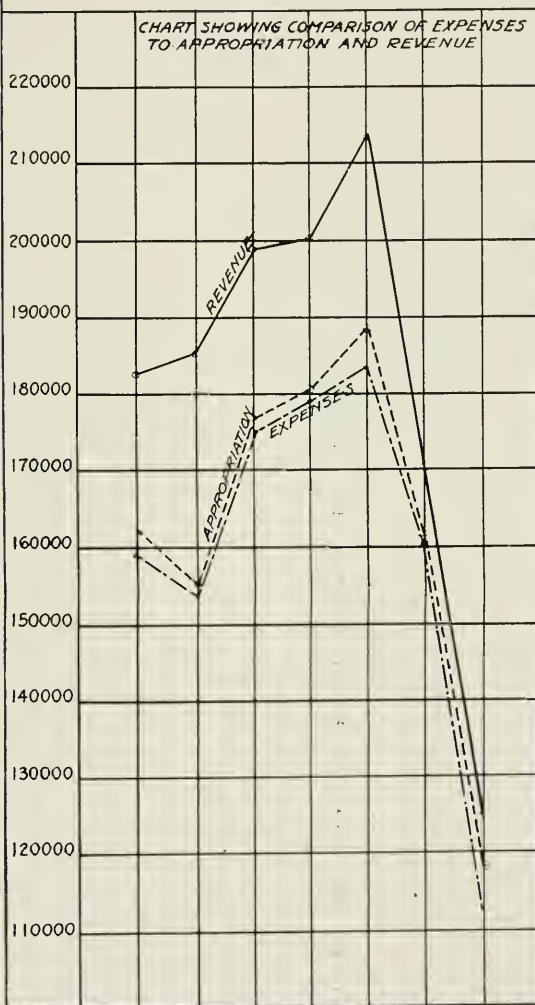


CHART "A"
SOURCE OF REVENUE

KEY: PERMIT FEES
ANNUAL FEES
ELEVATOR FEES

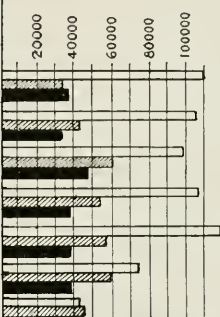


CHART "B"
NUMBER OF INSPECTIONS MADE

KEY: FIELD
ANNUAL
ELEVATORS

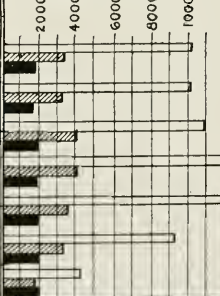
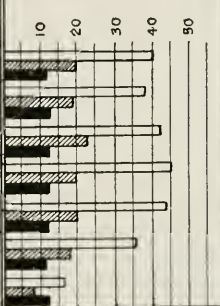
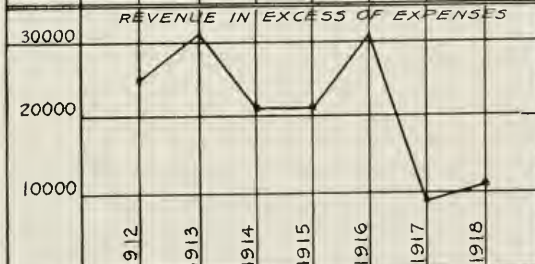


CHART "C"
NUMBER OF INSPECTORS EMPLOYED

KEY: SAME AS ABOVE



REVENUE IN EXCESS OF EXPENSES



OFFICE OF THE INSPECTOR OF OILS

Hugh Norris, Chief Inspector

OWING to the conditions prevailing their relations to the industries, the inspection of this department were year, when, under they should have increase. There were for the decreases severe snow storms of practically paralyzed



extraordinary conditions during the year and gasoline and oil inspections and receipts of less than the previous ordinary conditions, shown a substantial two particular causes mentioned. First, the January last, which motor traffic. This

caused a decrease of 35,000 barrels in the number of inspections as compared to the month of January, 1917. The other cause was the five gasless Sundays during the summer, which reduced our record of inspections about 45,000 barrels during that period.

The tests made during the year showed that the quality of gasoline sold has, as a rule, been very good and a smaller number of complaints have been received and fewer requests by individuals for tests of samples submitted. The Oil Companies doing business in Chicago are endeavoring to maintain a high quality of gasoline for motor use.

Another cause for the low number of complaints is attributable to the system of visiting and taking samples of gasoline from garages that sell to the public. We are considerably handicapped in this branch of our service, owing to the limited amount of help, the department having only four inspectors to cover the whole city, and we could use at least two more inspectors to carry on this work properly.

During the period beginning January 1, and ending November 30, 1918, the inspection record of this department is as follows:

	Bbls. Inspected	Expenses	Receipts
January	84,152	\$ 1,214.30	\$ 5,049.12
February	107,512	1,250.92	6,450.72
March	121,931	1,325.00	7,315.86

	Bbls. Inspected	Expenses	Receipts
April	125,301	\$1,230.00	\$7,518.06
May	130,631	1,294.60	7,837.86
June	141,651	1,230.00	8,499.06
July	145,125	1,258.19	8,707.50
August	134,820	1,317.27	8,089.20
September	119,395	1,230.00	7,163.58
October	132,440	1,230.00	7,946.40
November	113,748	1,347.10	6,824.88

1,356,704	\$13,927.08	\$81,402.24
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Total number of barrels Gas, Oil, and Nap. Inspected, January 1 to

November 30 1,356,704

Receipts Jan. 1 to Nov. 30.....\$81,402.24

Expenses Jan. 1 to Nov. 30..... 13,927.38

Total net receipts\$67,474.86

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC SERVICE

John P. Garner, Commissioner

THE primary re-
ment of the De-
Service by the City of
place wherein citizens
against public utility
their interests pro-

The duties im-
ment by ordinance

1. To enforce all
and resolutions in re-
ties now or hereafter
of Chicago.

2. To see that the citizens of Chicago receive without dis-
crimination the service to which they are entitled from the public
utilities supplying any service or commodity to the City or its
inhabitants.

3. To determine by inspection and test whether the quality
of service furnished is in accordance with the standards as re-
quired by ordinances.

4. To determine whether the rate charged for the quality of
service received is in accordance with the ordinances of the City
of Chicago.

5. To receive all complaints against any public utility relat-
ing to any service supplied or relating to any rate or charge
therefor, and to take such action in the adjustments of such com-
plaints as the circumstances may warrant or require and to report
all violations to the City Council.

That the general public is taking advantage of the service
rendered by the department is evidenced by the daily increase
of complaints filed for adjustment. Formerly the number of
complaints received averaged from 15 to 20 per day; this num-
ber during the last year has increased and at present averages
over 200 per day. This is a result of the consumers being dis-
satisfied with the service and treatment received at the hands of
the public utilities corporations. A necessity for the department



son for the establish-
partment of Public
Chicago is to have a
may make complaints
corporations and have
tested.

posed on this depart-
are:

ordinances, orders
spect to Public Utili-
in force in the City

is shown by the thousands of complaints that have been received and adjusted to the satisfaction of the complainants. A large per cent. of these complaints has been against the Peoples Gas Light and Coke Company. Investigation of these complaints reveals that through inefficient bookkeeping, faulty reading of meters, and careless business methods, consumers have been sent exorbitant bills, and through the efforts of this department many refunds have been made to the consumer.

Another important feature has been the assistance rendered the City Council and its committees on matters concerning public service corporations. Heretofore large sums of money have been paid, and are still being paid, to outside engineering concerns, experts, etc., for consultation and advice, but this department is gradually taking on this work with a resulting saving to the city.

The majority of the complaints on transportation matters arises from the Committee on Local Transportation. Where a matter concerns lack of service, irregularity of service, or failure to provide equipment, this department is called upon for a complete check which is made by the Transportation Bureau, and the action taken by the Local Transportation Committee is generally based on the recommendations of this bureau. Practically the same assistance has been rendered the Committee on Gas, Oil and Electric Light in work which comes under the jurisdiction of the Gas, Telephone and Electric bureaus.

GAS BUREAU

Between January 1, 1918, and December 1, 1918, this bureau has received a total of 4,773 complaints, of which 617 were meter tests on complaint of the consumer; 4,156 were miscellaneous complaints concerning excessive charges, erroneous charges and duplicate charges. The Gas Testing Division in its four laboratories has made 2,500 candle power tests, and 2,500 heat unit tests; also a number of gas quality analyses whenever the occasion demanded. A total of 560 gas pressure charges were changed during this period. A total of 114,599 meters were tested before the installation in the consumers' premises.

The Gas Inspection Division of this department has filed with the Peoples Gas Light and Coke Company, in accordance

with the City Ordinance of June 25, 1917, claims for damages for furnishing gas of a lower standard than required for large sums.

Since the first of July, 1918, this Department has received many complaints of monthly bills for gas and has done what it could to correct them for the consumer.

TELEPHONE BUREAU

This bureau has been called upon by the City Council during the past year to conduct the necessary engineering investigation of telephones. In six months the great bulk of the engineering work necessary for the consideration of the revision of the telephone rates which is now pending before the Council Committee has been practically completed. From \$20,000.00 to \$40,000.00 has been saved the City by referring this engineering item to the City's own organization, instead of to outside engineers, experts and special investigators, besides retaining in the City's files valuable collective data which would not otherwise be available.

TRANSPORTATION BUREAU

In response to requests, forty-four reports relating to service conditions in various parts of the city have been made during the past year to the Council Committee on Local Transportation.

The Corporation Counsel's Office was furnished such evidence and information in the City's effort to prevent Elevated Railroad fares from being increased to seven cents.

A considerable amount of data has been collected, compiled and tabulated in such form that it enables the City to have a very definite knowledge of the traffic and service conditions existing in all parts of the City. The chart on page 95 will show the service and traffic conditions during the rush periods on the Chicago Surface Lines' Western Avenue Line—conditions which are typical of those on a great many of the street railway lines.

ELECTRIC BUREAU

A large number of complaints received from consumers relating to matters pertaining to electrical service, contracts, bills, service extensions, methods of measurement and meter accuracy were handled by this bureau.

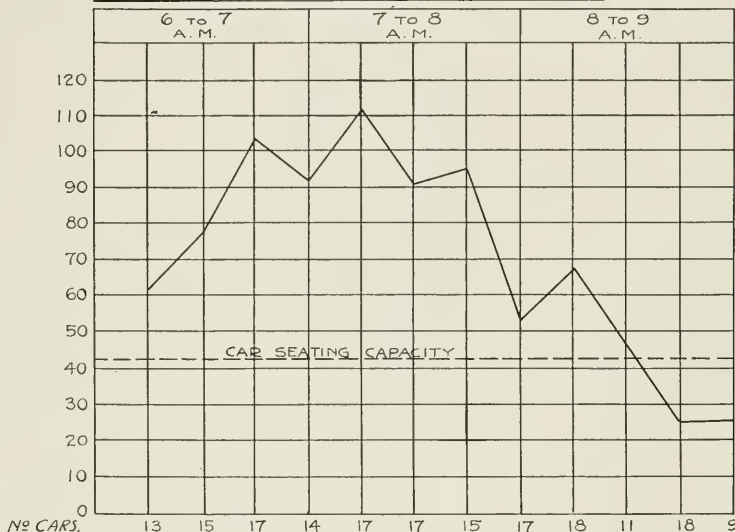
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC SERVICE

CHART SHOWING OVERCROWDING ON WESTERN AVE CAR LINE DURING RUSH HOUR PERIOD FROM 6 A.M. TO 9 A.M.

FROM CHECKS MADE NOV 13TH & 14TH

6517 SEATS PROVIDED

5385 STRAP-HANGERS



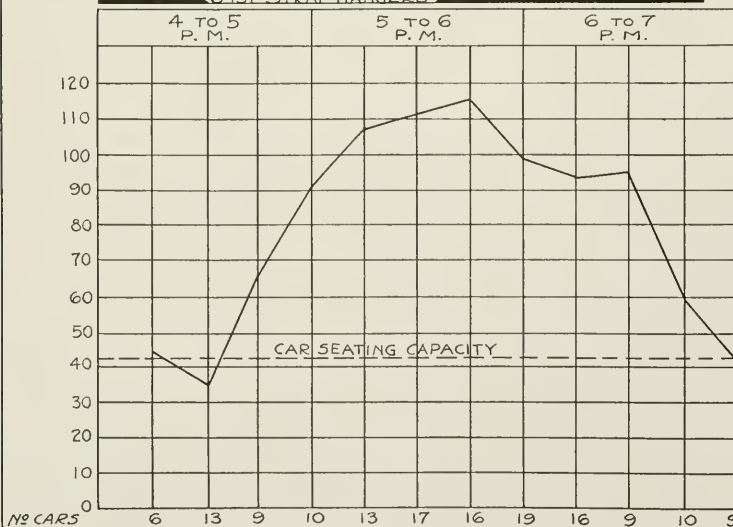
WESTERN AVE CAR SERVICE DURING RUSH HOURS IS A FAIR AVERAGE OF THE OVER-CROWDING ON VARIOUS CAR LINES THROUGHOUT THE CITY.

OVERCROWDING ON SAME CAR LINE DURING PERIOD FROM 4 P.M. TO 7 P.M.

FROM CHECKS MADE NOV 12TH & 15TH

6154 SEATS PROVIDED

6451 STRAP-HANGERS



This Bureau during the past year has tested and adjusted 8,161 Standards used by the Commonwealth Edison Company for the testing of their electric meters; 33 standards used by isolated plan operators, and approximately 150 complaint meter tests requested by consumers. The Bureau has been of assistance to other Departments of the City in adjusting bills rendered for service furnished, and calibrating and adjusting instruments used and in testing, adjusting, and repairing electric meters used by the various departments.

The revenue collected by this Bureau through City Ordinance, calibration of electrical standards, and electric meter tests, amounted to \$6,600.77; saving to various City Departments through the testing of electrical apparatus by this Bureau amounted to a considerable sum. The saving to consumers through recommendations submitted by this Bureau amounted to large sums. Refunds to consumers as a result of our investigations amount to considerable.

DEPARTMENT OF GAS AND ELECTRICITY

William G. Keith, Commissioner

THE main purpose to construct, the municipal street on December 1, 1918, street lights of all ities include the trical wiring installa-electrical fire hazard, eration and mainte-alarm and police tele-installation of interior required by other municipal departments.



of this department is maintain and operate lighting system which consisted of 63,432 types. Other activ-inspection of all elec-tions to diminish the the construction, op-nance of the fire graph system, and the electrical construction

ACCOMPLISHMENTS

Completed the construction for 14,336 additional electric street lights during 1916, 1917, and 1918.

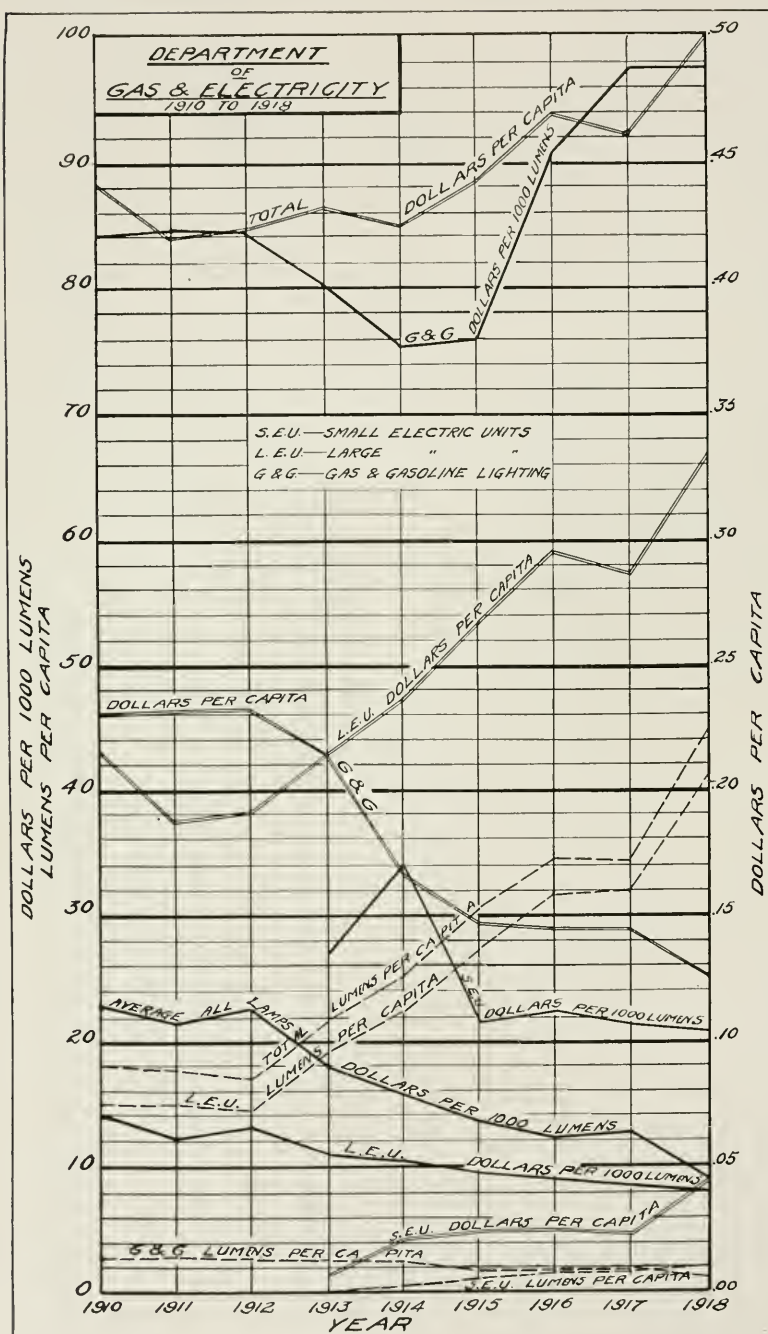
Operated electric street lights in 1918 at a total cost of \$975,000.00, which service if purchased from public utility corporations, would have required an expenditure of \$1,945,000.00, representing a saving to the people of Chicago of almost a million dollars a year. (See "Service and Cost Curves" Chart on Electric Street Lighting.)

Increased the efficiency of the system so that more light or "lumens" are procured with the same expenditure. (See "Dollars per 1000 Lumens Curves.") A "lumen" is that quantity of light which will illuminate a surface of one square foot at a distance of one foot from a source of light having an intensity of one candle power.

Greatly increased the amount of light or "lumens" per capita (See "Lumens per Capita Curves.")

The previous benefits have been derived at a very low increase in cost per capita. (See "Dollars per Capita Curves.")

Discarded the old flame arc system of street lighting and replaced these units with Type "C" Mazda incandescent gas-filled 600 candle power units, effecting on this feature alone a saving of \$150,000.00 a year in operation and maintenance.



BOND ISSUE ELECTRIC LIGHT EXTENSION

(a) Financial

Amount of bond issue.....	\$3,750,000.00
Expenditure in 1916	22,498.94
Expenditure in 1917	1,666,181.84
Expenditure in 1918 to Nov. 30	948,918.39
Total expenditure, 1916-1917-1918	2,637,599.17
Unexpended balance	1,112,400.00

(b) Construction

Construction has been completed for 13,804 small units (100 candle power) (see photograph), and 532 large units (600 candle power.) The small units have been installed in the Northwest section of the city, in Austin, and on the south side generally south of Garfield boulevard. The large units have been installed on street car line streets in the Northwest district, in Austin, and at isolated locations throughout the city.

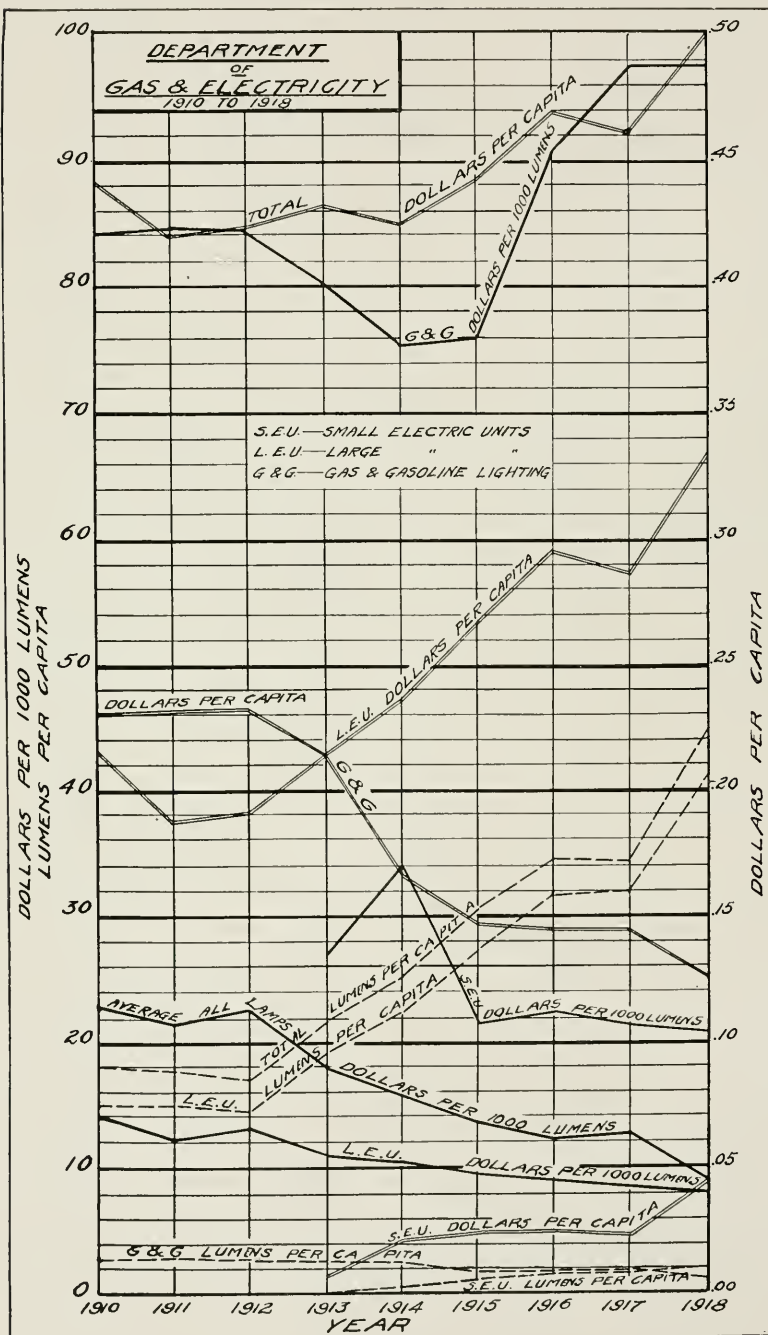
Two new sub-stations have been constructed, the Northwest Sub-station located at No. 4531-3 Keokuk avenue (see photograph), and the South Chicago Sub-station at No. 8645-9 Yates avenue.

To appreciate the magnitude of this construction, it may be stated that in this work there has been installed:

Duct feet of conduit	802,504.8
Manholes	602
Duct feet of laterals	33,456.2
Square yards of paving	12,439.6
Square yards of resodding	5,780.7
Duct feet of fibre lateral	157,600.7
Lamp standard and foundations	13,804
Feet of 600 volt lead covered, jute covered cable.....	2,346,303.7
Feet of 5,000 volt lead covered armored cable.....	222,525
Transformers	485
Feet of lead covered feeder cable.....	179,756.2
Feet of single conductor cable	225,585.8
Feet of 3-conductor transmission cable	88,124.3

BUREAU OF OPERATION

This bureau was organized in January, 1918, to operate the sub-stations relinquished by the Sanitary District, and to supervise the maintenance of the street lights. The \$500,000.00 worth of electrical station equipment requires constant inspection, adjustments and repairs, making necessary a force of instantly available engineers and repairmen.



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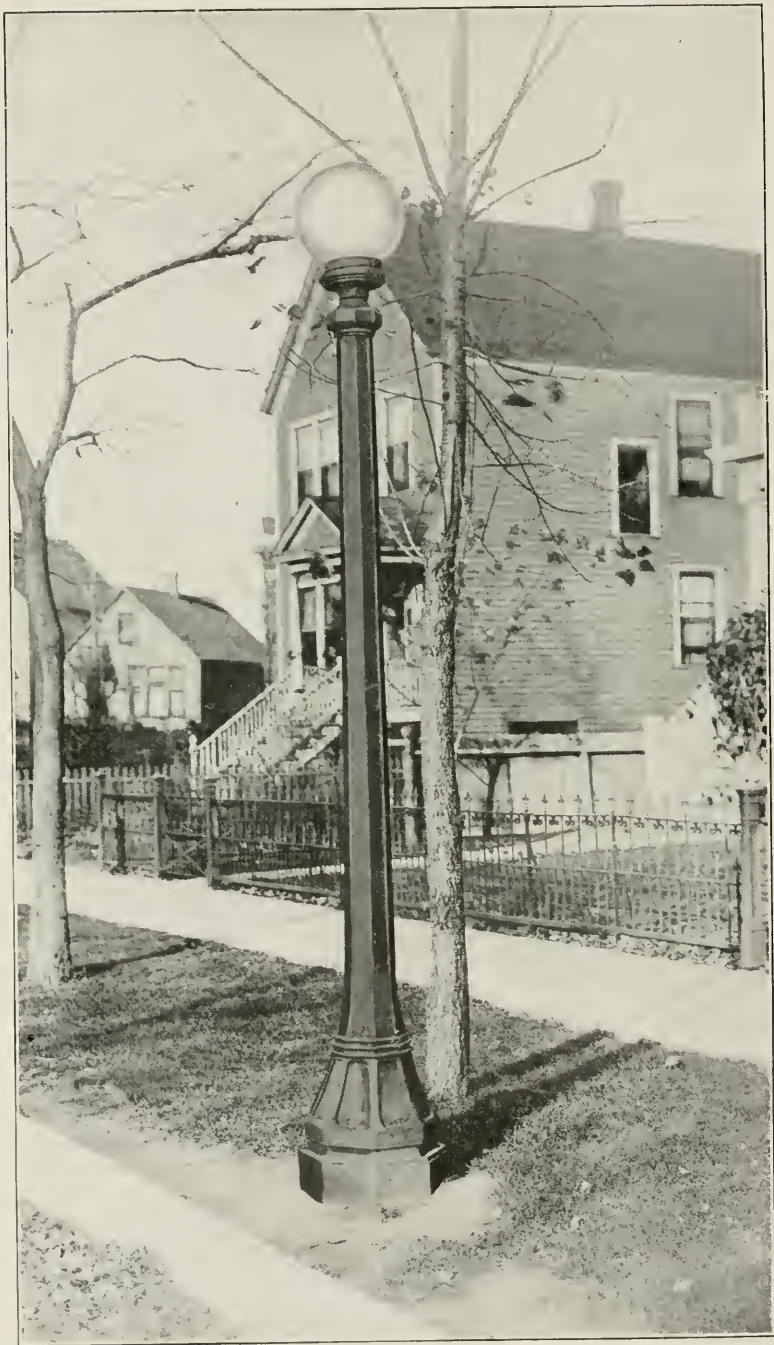
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New lamp design.

The following is a statement of the lights maintained and operated by the bureau on December 1, 1918:

600 C.P., Type "C" lamps	24,487
100 C.P., Type "C" lamps	20,165
Subway lights (under railroad viaducts)	1,323
Total	45,975

This represents an increase of 10,585 electric lights over the number operated on January 1, 1918.

In addition to the above, the department rents 1,651 electric, 6,593 gas and 4,483 gasoline street lights, and 4,730 incandescent electric lamps under railroad viaducts.

BUREAU OF ELECTRICAL INSPECTION

This bureau supervises the installation of all kinds of electrical wiring throughout the city. The main purpose of these inspections is to safeguard the public against "electrical fires." How well this object has been accomplished is indicated in the accompanying curve, which shows the number of "electrical fires" occurring per year for each one hundred thousand (100,000) incandescent lamps in use in offices, stores, residences and factories.

The curve covers the years 1910 to 1917 inclusive. In 1910 there were 4,446,343 incandescent lamps in use, and during this year there were 80 electrical fires. In 1917 there were 9,783,546 incandescent lamps in use and only 57 electrical fires, or relatively one-third of the number in 1910.

BUREAU OF FIRE ALARM AND POLICE TELEGRAPH

During the eleven months of the year there were transmitted 15,923 alarms of fire, an average of 1,447 per month. On Monday, November 11, "Armistice Day," there were 246 alarms of fire, the greatest number for any one day in the history of the bureau.

The usual efficient and effective service of these systems has been maintained notwithstanding the fact that the equipment has depreciated due to lack of adequate appropriation for repairs.

BUREAU OF INTERIOR WIRING AND REPAIRS

This bureau has performed work during the year amounting to \$111,346.39.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WELFARE

Louise Osborne Rowe, Commissioner

THE Department of the City of principal functions. surveys and ascertains actual city; and, through surveys and able laws and drafted, thus and effective tions that retard the



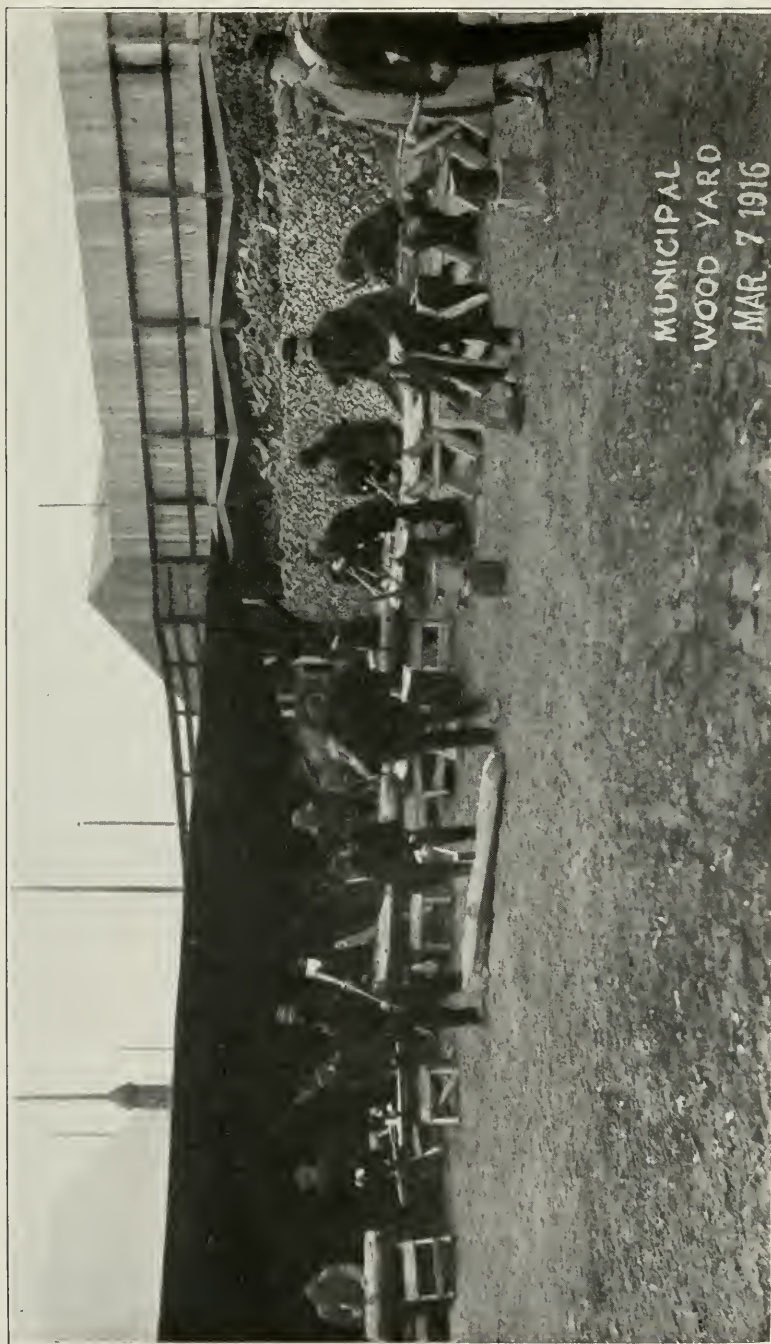
of Public Welfare Chicago has two First, through its investigations, it conditions in our the findings of these investigations, suit- ordinances are providing a proper solution of condi- progress and devel-

opment of the economic, industrial and social life of our citizens. The second function has been developed to meet certain practical demands made upon the Department, such as securing employment for specific types of cases; in administering social service to the women inmates at the House of Correction; directing appeals made to the Department for aid, relief, etc., to the proper sources; supplying practical, scientific and general information to citizens, officials and social agencies regarding social subjects and welfare activities; and in stimulating and encouraging community spirit through its Garden Bureau, and through its co-operation with other public and private social agencies working in the interest of the different communities.

The following are a few of the principal results of the Department activities from May 18, 1915, to December 1, 1918:

The Bureau made a survey of the Loan Shark situation, which exposed their methods and pernicious Clearing House. We organized committees of interested citizens and introduced a model loan shark bill into the legislature of Illinois. The Bill was passed and is now in force.

A survey was also made of Public Comfort Station Facilities of Chicago and other cities during the summer of 1916. It was the most complete survey of its kind ever attempted. The recommendations and plans of this survey were adopted by the Committee of Health of the City Council. Result: A Bond Issue



Corner of the Municipal Wood Yard, where Hoboos are Taking Work Test.

providing more adequate facilities for the city was presented to the voters and passed, and sites were selected for the stations to be erected.

We made a study of the Chicago boys paroled from St. Charles School. Result: The recommendations attracted the attention of state officials and the number of probation officers of the state was increased.

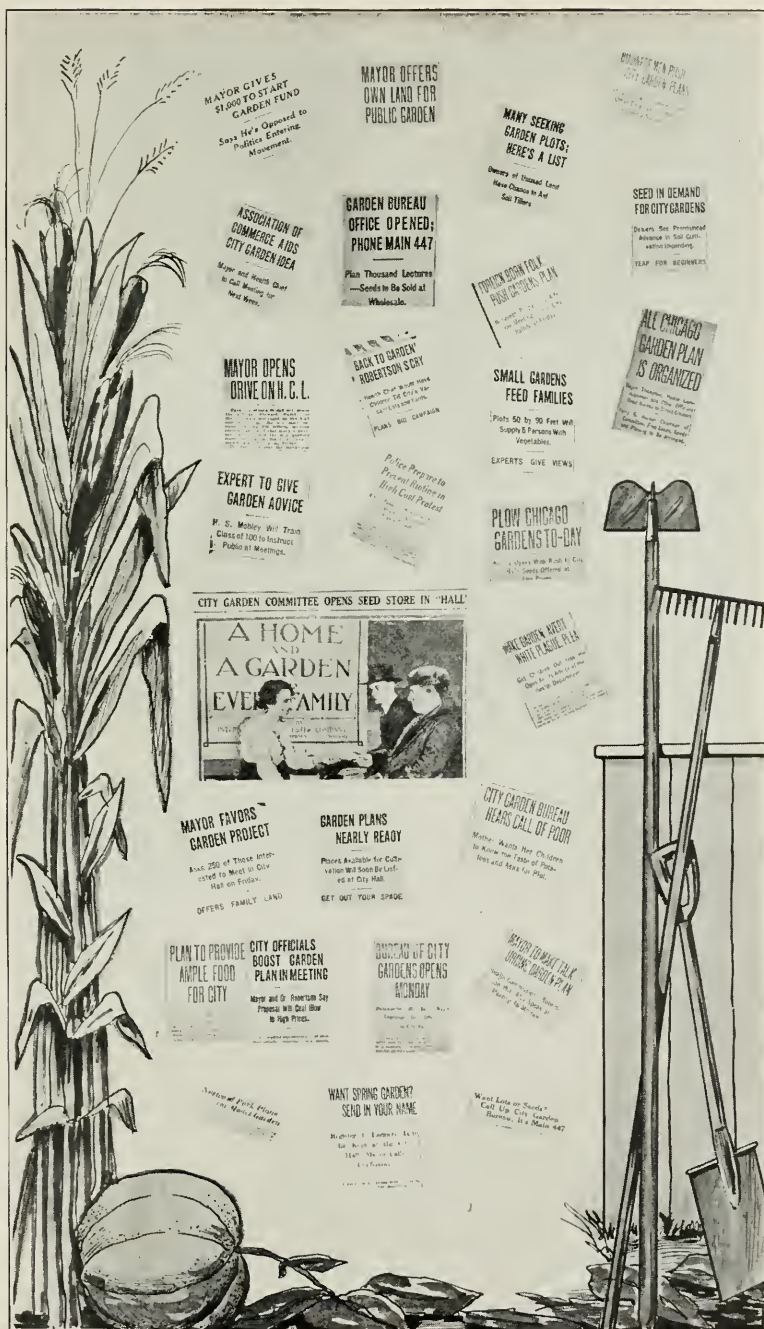
We also introduced an ordinance into the City Council for the establishment of a Municipal Boys' Club, to care for the boys brought into the Juvenile and Boys' Courts as offenders or witnesses, for the purpose of segregating them from habitués of the jails until such time as their cases were properly disposed of. The Council referred the ordinance to a Council Committee, which tabled the same.

The Department published an extensive study on family desertion and now have the following additional surveys ready for publication and in progress: Study of Recidivists in Boys' Court; a Study of Case Record Forms; City Wide Survey of the Handicapped of Chicago; a Survey of Chicago's Negro Population; a Study of the Poles in Chicago.

The Department established the first Municipal Free Employment Bureau in September, 1915. During the year and a half of its operation it has secured over 25,000 jobs for men and women.

In November, 1915, the policy of the Municipal Lodging House was revolutionized through the establishment of the Municipal Wood Yard, and through extensive propaganda throughout the Middle West warning "hoboes" and "bums" that they would be compelled to saw wood two hours a day in the wood yard before being given meals and lodging. The first season 19,845 men were sent to the Municipal Wood Yard. Through this new and rigidly enforced policy, the cost to the city of operating the Municipal Lodging House this season was \$40,000.00 less than the previous year. Over 500 cords of wood were distributed to worthy families at Christmas time as a result of this work.

Assigned a permanent representative of the Department to the Municipal Lodging House to assist men and boys in numerous ways who were forced to appeal to the city for temporary shelter. Over 500 men were placed in "jobs"; numerous boys



Illustrating garden movement activities in Chicago from the headquarters of the bureau in the Mayor's office.

returned to their homes, and innumerable other personal services were rendered to them.

We also inaugurated religious services of all creeds in the institution every Sunday afternoon throughout the entire season. Average attendance, 100.

During the year of 1915 there was created within the Department a Bureau of Information. Over 2,850 personal applications, written requests and telephone communications for aid, advice, relief and miscellaneous information were received and disposed of.

This Bureau has compiled a Social Service Directory of all public and private social agencies and institutions in the city, county and state. Two editions have been published and 7,000 copies distributed.

We are keeping a current Social Survey Catalogue, which is a bibliography of Chicago. This catalogue is invaluable as a reference for those seeking information regarding surveys, studies or investigations made or in progress in the City of Chicago.

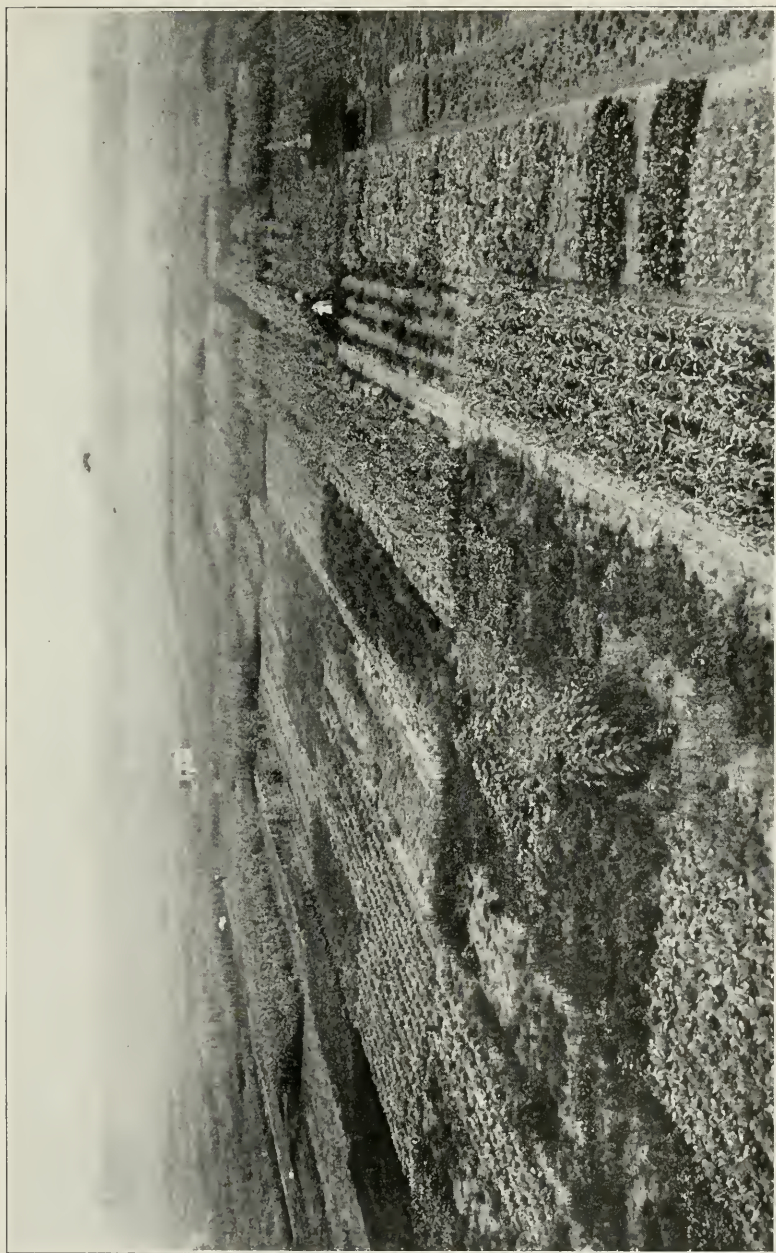
This bureau has edited and published twelve bulletins, surveys and reports of the activities of the department, and has distributed over 25,000 copies of these publications.

As a new activity within the bureau we established during the past year the first permanent social service work in the Women's Department at the House of Correction, ministering to the needs of 500 women within this period. Through the valuable information and data secured as a result of this work, the department is at present engaged in preparing a Bill to be introduced into the next session of the Legislature of Illinois, providing for the adequate care and commitment of various types of offenders.

In June, 1915, the Bureau of Gardens was established. This was the first Municipal community garden in the City of Chicago. On one of the three large community tracts, products valued at \$5,000.00 were grown. Ten nationalities were represented among the plot holders.

In 1916 we established the first Municipal Children's Garden. Three hundred children were assigned to garden plots.

We supervised over 2,000 home garden plots during these two seasons.



Cragin Gardens—First Municipal Adult Community Garden, established 1915. Products valued at \$5,000 raised on this tract during one season.

The Garden Bureau was a big factor in promoting and stimulating the city-wide garden movement which followed.

Financed the first series of free concerts given in the public schools of Chicago. In the Fall of 1915 eighteen concerts were given in three high schools to an attendance of over 5,000 adults and children.

Financed the first organized community choral society in the City of Chicago.

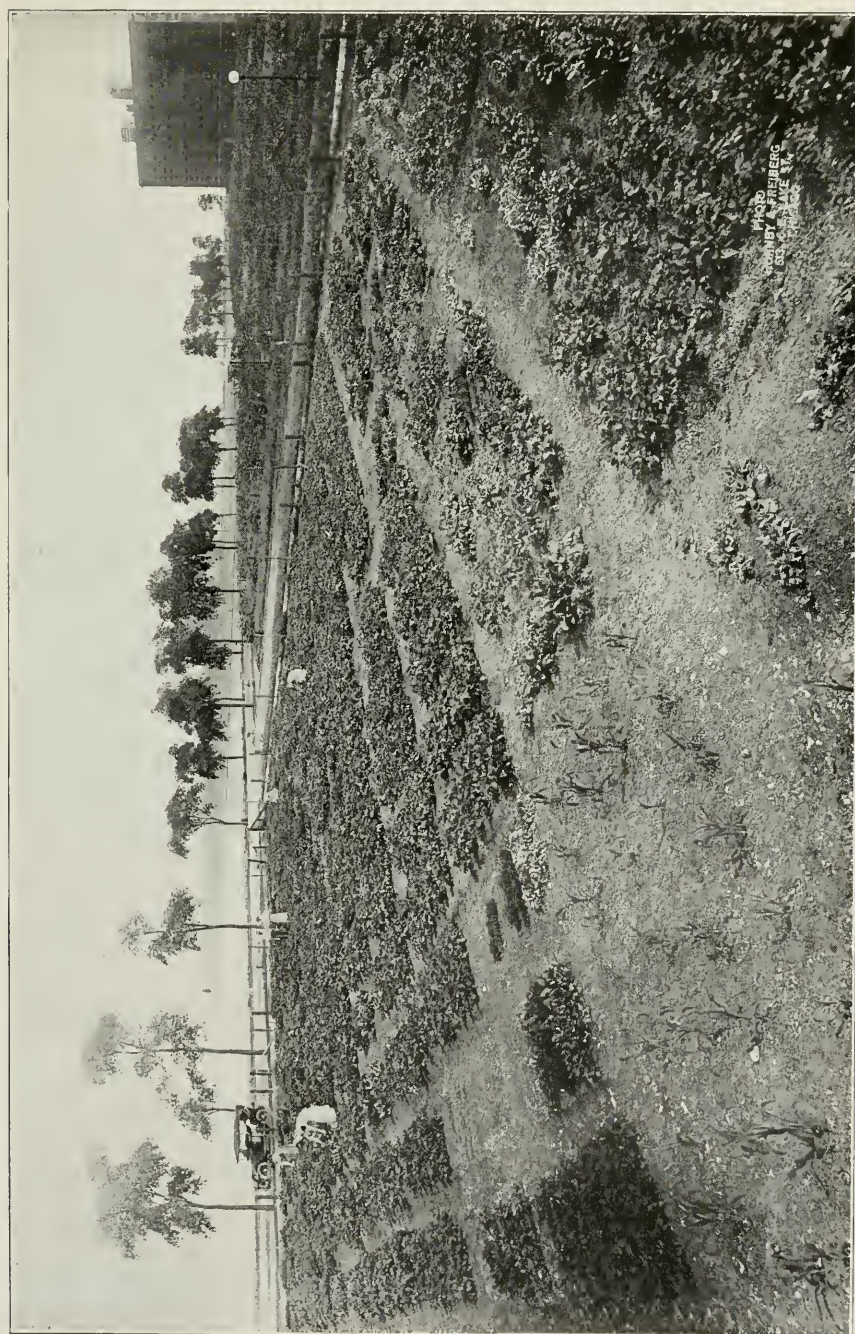
Secured the services free of prominent lecturers, musicians, and other entertainers, compiling list of same in booklet form, and distributed these to all school principals and educational centers in the city for use in community center work.

Appropriations

Prior to the appointment of Mrs. Rowe to office the Department was in existence less than a year, consequently few results had been attained and no definite program of work outlined. Less than five months before she became the Department's head, the City Council voted the first and largest annual appropriation the Department has ever received.

In spite of the work and program put into effect, the 1916 appropriation was reduced approximately 25 per cent under the first appropriation. With additional activities and a more far-reaching program, the 1917 appropriation was cut 75 per cent, and the 1918 was reduced approximately 55 per cent.

The important activities and accomplishments of the Department demonstrate the value and usefulness of such a department to the community.



First Municipal Children's Garden, Established 1916.

DEPARTMENT OF SMOKE INSPECTION

William H. Reid, Smoke Inspector

CONSIDER I N G

has confronted the heating results obtained adhered to by the Department of Smoke Inspection has been this period, as well as year of 1917, there in the coal situation during the past year, smokeless coal being and compelling the use of Illinois and Indiana coals exclusively in both power and heating plants and, to a very large extent, in private residences.



the fuel situation that Chicago since the season of 1917, the through the policy department of Smoke gratifying. During throughout the entire has been a stringency in Chicago resulting, from the supply of practically exhausted

During this time the Department has co-operated with the United States Fuel Administration of Illinois in educating plant owners in the proper methods to be employed in conserving coal, with the accompanying result that the smoke nuisance has been lessened considerably more than would be expected, taking into consideration the quality and grade of fuel burned. The minimizing of the smoke nuisance is, in the opinion of engineering authorities, one of the most practical fields where fuel conservation can be accomplished and, as can be seen from the following extract from the Association of Commerce report, the Department has secured some very definite and concrete results along the line of coal saving.

Chicago's Problem in Smoke Abatement (Page 296)

"Chicago has done well in providing a system of smoke inspection and in directing the activities of this bureau along educative lines. The city's department of smoke inspection has rendered good service to the public, but the work thus far accomplished has been limited in character and is insufficient to satisfy the urgent needs of the city. The activities of the department which ought to be city wide, are now limited to a comparatively small portion of the total area of the city, and its

program of procedure, which ought to include investigations highly scientific in character, does not, under present-day conditions permit the inclusion of such work. The city's next great step in its effort to improve atmospheric conditions, more important than all which have thus far been taken, should be that of providing adequately for a permanently supported work of research. A pure air commission, supported by the municipality upon a scale commensurate with the needs of one of the world's great cities, would unravel and classify the complex characteristics of fuel; it would develop a more perfect definition of conditions to be observed in the use of each fuel; it would be serviceable in placing before every fuel user of this city a more perfect code governing his use of fuel; it would provide a permanent organization for the study of problems which are constantly changing; it would institute a safe guide for new legislation; and it would make the city coöperatively helpful in the development of its largest business interest—its coal-consuming industries."

The Smoke Department at present is doing practically all of this work, the necessity of which has been pointed out, on a scale corresponding to the means it is allowed.

From the following report you will see the volume of work that must be accomplished by the small number of men assigned to the Department and the almost impossible task of properly policing the stacks in the City and investigating complaints from various residence wards of the City.

Annual Fuel Consumption in Chicago

Total tonnage (from statistics of the U. S. Fuel Administration)	30,000,000
Bituminous (soft coal)	29,000,000
Anthracite (hard coal)	1,000,000

BITUMINOUS COAL

Domestic	5,000,000
Railroad Locomotives	3,000,000
Power plants in Loop	2,000,000
Power plants outside of Loop, boats, special furnaces, mills, etc.	19,000,000

FUEL BURNING PLANTS

(From records of Boiler Inspection Department)

Total number of plants	21,000
Power plants	7,000

Heating plants (excluding residences and apartment buildings containing three apartments and less)	14,000
Plants per district covered by one engineer.....	4,200
Territory covered—total square miles	194.4
Square miles per man	38.8

A very serious situation has arisen menacing both the health and comfort of the people of Chicago and causing a large expense to property owners owing to the destructive effect of smoke and gas, as well as requiring the renewal of decorating and house furnishings at considerably more than normal expense. This condition exists at the present time and, owing to orders issued by the United States Fuel Administration which deprives Chicago of its usual supply of Pocahontas coal, will be more pronounced than ever during the coming heating season. This edict of the Fuel Administration will compel the owners of heating plants, such as are installed in apartment houses and residences, to reply upon bituminous coal and as less than 10 per cent of this class of plants is equipped to burn this grade of fuel the situation is serious.

A vigorous campaign was instituted during the summer of 1917 to secure the coöperation of the apartment house owners in an effort to equip this class of buildings so that Illinois and Indiana coals could be burned without creating dense smoke and violating the Smoke Ordinance. The result of this campaign has been that several thousand heating plants have been equipped so that they can now be operated within the requirements of the Ordinance, but as there are approximately 25,000 low-pressure heating plants in Chicago, which ordinarily burn smokeless coal, the furnaces of which must be modified before they can be operated smokelessly with bituminous coal, an enormous task confronts the Smoke Inspection Department to carry out this work.

The present force of engineers at the command of the Smoke Inspector is inadequate to cope with the situation and additional men should be furnished the Department to carry out the work during the coming year. If more Mechanical Engineers could be employed the situation could be materially improved in the immediate future.

HOUSE OF CORRECTION

Joseph Siman, Superintendent

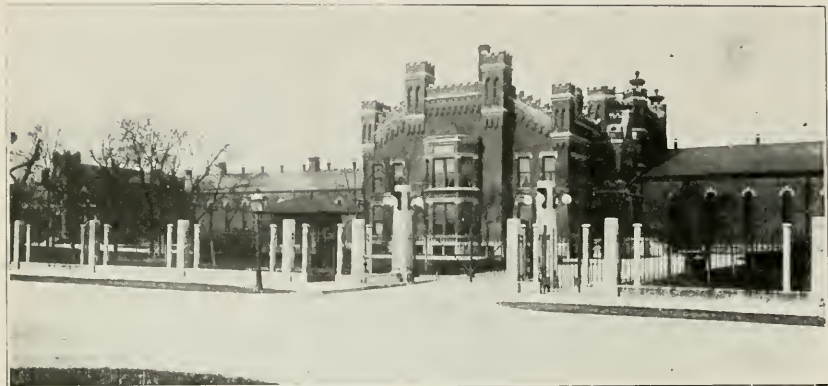
THE Chicago was established the City of Chicago the provisions of an Legislature, approved 1871. The Institution covers sixty (60) total valuation of real equipment being uary 1, 1918. The tion in 1918 was 1,677



2,090, which was the daily average during the preceding year); the average period of detention is about 60 days. Persons are committed here for violation of the State Statutes, in cases of misdemeanor, and for violation of the City Ordinances. In the latter case the fine imposed is worked out at the rate of fifty (50) cents per day; however, the maximum term of imprisonment for failure to pay fine is fixed at six months, and an allowance of three days per month is made for good conduct if the limit of imprisonment is served. For violation of the State Statutes a fixed sentence is imposed by the Court, the maximum being one year. For violation of certain sections of the statutes an additional fine may be imposed, which if not paid, may be worked out at the rate of \$1.50 per day after sentence has been served. The law providing for the allowance of three days per month for good conduct also covers these cases if confinement is for six months or more. We board prisoners for the United States, the County of Cook, and other authorities in the County committing prisoners.

All inmates over 18 years of age who are not incapacitated from work by sickness or old age, are furnished with healthful employment, the principal industries being those that furnish products needed and to be used by the City. The City uses a great amount of crushed stone in the repair and building of streets. This is quarried, crushed and loaded in the cars on our

House of Correction and is maintained by in accordance with act of the State and in force July 1, at the present time acres of ground. The estate, buildings and \$1,682,654.00 on Jan-daily average popula-(a decrease from



grounds by inmates at a great saving to the city. They are also engaged in the manufacture of sewer brick used by the City; the clay used in this industry being excavated within the walls of the Institution.

A printing shop is also conducted where most of the City's printing is done.

The laundry work for the Police and Health Departments is done here at a great advantage to those departments.

We manufacture all clothing, shoes, etc., that the prisoners wear.

We make all permanent improvements to buildings and grounds as well as do the new construction work.

During the coming year we will begin activities on our new "Farm Colony" and "House of Shelter" on our recently purchased farm site of 371 acres on the Chicago and Joliet Highway, purchased under authority of Ordinance passed June 24, 1918, and as previously sanctioned by legislative enactment ratified by popular vote.

Notwithstanding the smaller number of inmates during 1918, as previously noted, and the setback we received on account of illness during the "influenza" period, our receipts averaged quite up to those of last year, as appears from the statement of receipts and expenditures at foot hereof.

Our Brick Yard turned out 2,600,000 brick. We produced and crushed 19,000 yards of limestone at our Quarry. As per arrangement with the Street Department we furnished labor of inmates for the purpose of cleaning alleys, equivalent to 11,100 men-days. Also during the heavy snowfall early in the year,

cleared sidewalks of snow around 22 Public Schools. We unloaded coal for various City institutions.

Over 2,000 tons of pure ice was harvested from our institution lake, enough for our own purposes, and leaving a surplus furnished to other City plants and hospitals at a moderate price.

A cinder walk was laid in Sacramento Avenue from 26th Street to the Dog Pound, a distance of three city blocks, greatly benefiting the public.

An innovation was the wearing of uniforms and stars by the officers of the institution. All our guards and officials are now sworn in as City police officers.

Receipts (11 Months)

Sale of Brick	\$ 13,500.55
Sale of Crushed Stone	12,131.55
Labor of Prisoners for other City Depts., etc.....	2,783.25
Laundry Work (Police and Health Departments).....	4,538.50
Boarding Prisoners (United States and Cook County, etc.)	170,260.73
Miscellaneous receipts	2,027.65
Receipts from 12 Industries operated under Capital Account	143,147.49
Fines collected for Municipal Court	58,531.50

\$406,921.32

Expenditures (11 Months)

Salaries	\$105,300.40
Personal Services	1,595.05
Provisions (Food Stuffs)	116,316.00
Drugs and Hospital Supplies	2,724.65
Clothing and Dry Goods	13,819.46
Repair Material, Engineers' Supplies, etc.....	4,908.17
Tools and Implements	262.67
Miscellaneous other material	13,989.15
Machinery and vehicles	495.98
Repairs by contract	1,007.81
Fuel, Light and Power	49,937.68
Furniture and Fixtures	521.45
Printing and Stationery (Postage stamps included)....	851.89
Impersonal Services and Benefits	13,157.07
Boarding female offenders in House of Shelter.....	18,739.70
Capital Account (including salaries)	105,561.22

\$449,188.35

BOARD OF LOCAL IMPROVEMENTS

Michael J. Faherty, President



The Board of Local Improvements presents herewith a résumé of its work for 1918, as follows:

Paving 85.65 miles of streets and alleys costing.....	\$4,716,388.00
Sewers, 40.00 miles, costing	400,000.00
Sidewalks, 86.00 miles, costing	51,000.00
Drains, 3,900 House Drains, costing	54,000.00
	<hr/>
	\$5,221,388.00

Special Assessment Work

	No.	Amount
Public hearings held for paving, sewers, water mains, openings and widenings	787	\$10,076,709.84
Ordinances prepared and passed by the City Council	1,367	
Petitions filed in court for various improvements	953	
Assessment rolls filed in court for confirmation—		
	No.	Amount
Paving, various kinds	539	\$ 5,143,901.58
Underground work, various kinds	288	1,034,170.90
Sidewalks, various kinds	161	452,237.98
Openings and Widenings	25	263,920.50
		<hr/>
		\$6,894,230.96

The achievements of this department for 1918 would have broken all previous records, were it not that this Board adopted the policy of deferring all improvements not absolutely necessary and vital, because of the necessity of saving man power and material during the war, and in order not to work a hardship on

the property owners who have had so many other demands upon them. Notwithstanding this handicap, we show 565 miles of streets and alleys paved during the past four years, as against 500 miles paved in the four years of the previous administration.

In the same way, we show 291 miles of sewers built in the past four years, as against 286 miles in the four years preceding.

In 1918 we completed the work of this department in the improvement of 12th Street from Ashland Avenue to Michigan Avenue. There remains to be finished the bridge and viaduct, and these come under the jurisdiction of the Department of Public Works. This street gives a direct route from the west to the south side, and is a much needed improvement to relieve congestion in traffic.

Another essential improvement is the widening of Michigan Avenue, from Randolph Street to Chicago Avenue. We are progressing very rapidly with this improvement, and all the contracts for the work have been awarded this year. That part of Michigan Avenue, from Chicago Avenue to Ohio Street, has already been widened and paved, and all obstructions have been removed from Randolph Street to the river. The contractors can go ahead and complete the entire improvement next year.

The opening and extending of Ogden Avenue, from Union Park to Lincoln Park is another necessary improvement. During the present year we have had a force of engineers at work on survey, which has progressed to such a point that it was possible to hold a public hearing on the proposed improvement on December 3, 1918, where the project was endorsed by the property owners. A great deal of work remains to be done to complete the survey so as to have complete plats of all property taken or damaged. The hearing was deferred until January 7, 1919, in order to perfect the description of the property to be taken. The total cost of the improvement, including bridges and viaducts, is estimated at about \$5,000,000.00.

During the coming year we expect to complete the survey for the opening of Robey Street across the North Branch of the river, a large part of this work having been done during the current year.

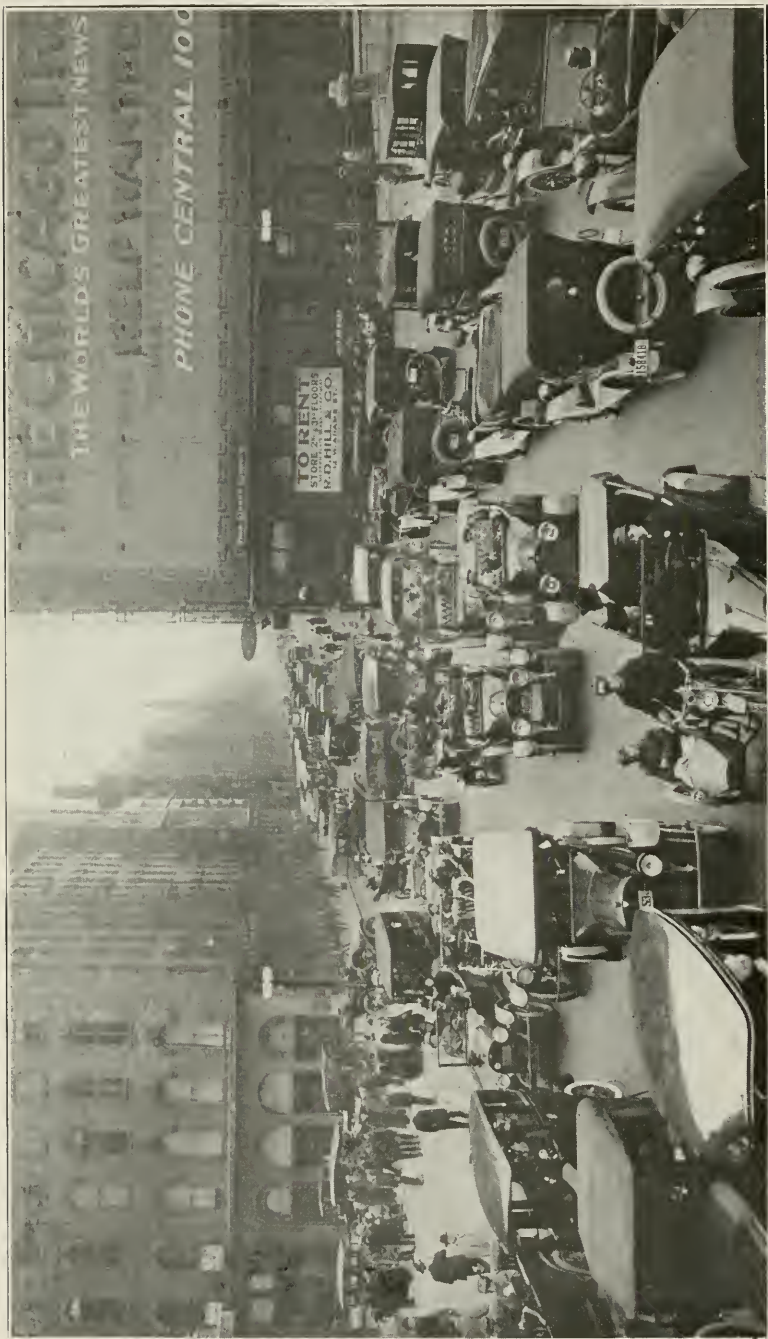
We also expect to complete the survey for the widening of Western Avenue, from the city limits on the north to the city limits on the south.



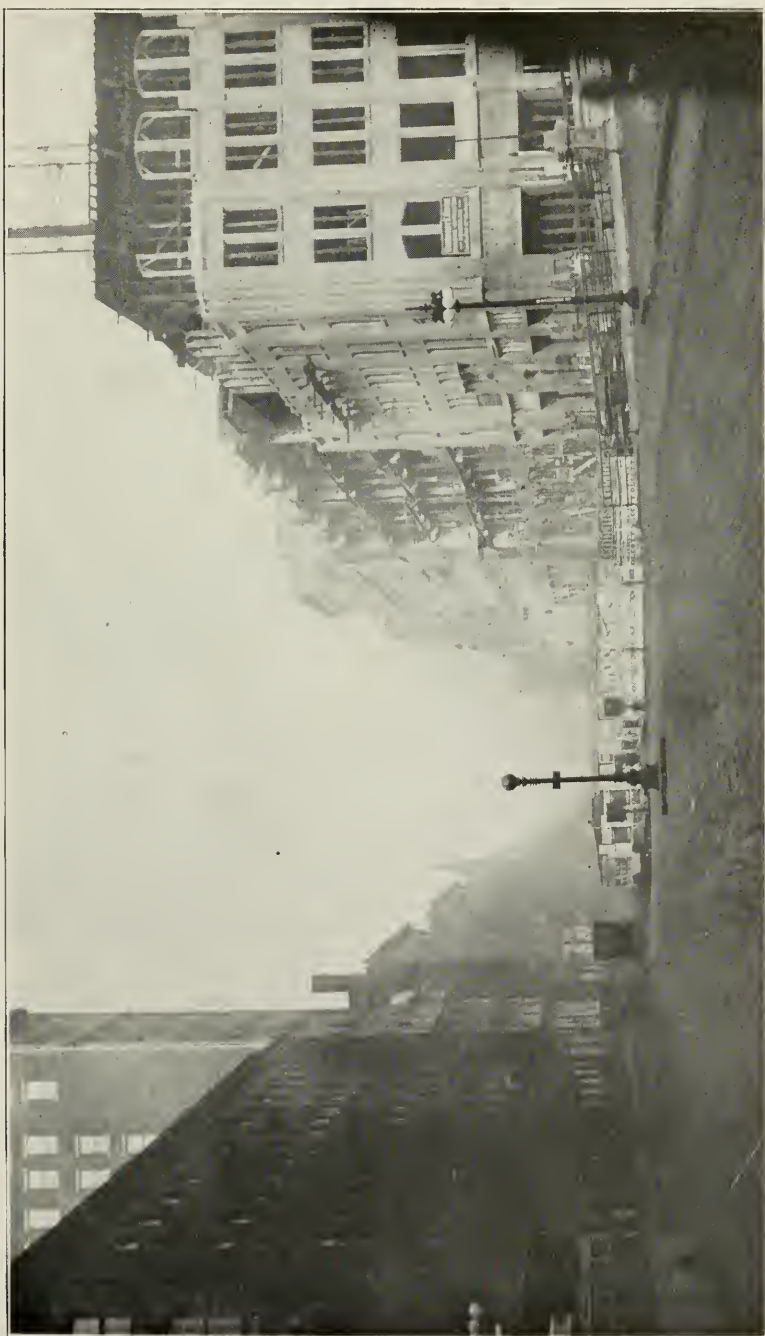
Twelfth Street before widening



Twelfth Street after Widening



Michigan Boulevard at Randolph Street before Widening.



Michigan Boulevard Widening—Work Partly Finished.

We expect this year to let contract and start work on the Augusta Street System of Sewers, the assessment for which has been confirmed, and the estimated cost of which is approximately \$600,000.00. The actual cost of construction will exceed this by a considerable amount.

We have just completed plans for a large system of low level sewers in South Chicago. The special assessment is being spread, and we are in hopes that the same will be confirmed so that the improvement can be under way next year.

We give below a tabulation of the work of the Board of Local Improvements for the years 1915, 1916, 1917, and 1918, and also show, for purpose of comparison, a tabulation of the work of this department for the years 1911, 1912, 1913 and 1914:

Street Paving

(1915-1918)			(1911-1914)		
	Miles	Amount		Miles	Amount
1915	149.67	\$5,302,081.00	1911	133.	\$5,052,876.00
1916	163.46	6,156,960.00	1912	98.53	3,400,000.00
1917	166.56	7,464,453.00	1913	109.93	3,695,077.00
1918	85.65	4,716,388.00	1914	159.	5,300,000.00
<hr/>			<hr/>		
	565.34			500.46	

Sewers

(1915-1918)			(1911-1914)		
	Miles	Amount		Miles	Amount
1915	87.88	\$1,602,547.00	1911	66	\$ 685,733.00
1916	83.99	1,732,106.00	1912	80	756,122.00
1917	79.16	1,036,307.00	1913	68	1,474,835.00
1918	40.00	400,000.00	1914	72	972,740.00
<hr/>			<hr/>		
	291.03			286	

Drains

(1915-1918)			(1911-1914)		
	Number	Amount		Number	Amount
1915	9,178	\$ 92,262.00	1911	4,350	\$ 51,801.20
1916	10,069	128,557.00	1912	3,696	40,988.00
1917	12,668	174,022.00	1913	7,350	87,388.00
1918	3,900	54,089.00	1914	7,048	79,534.00
<hr/>			<hr/>		
	35,815			22,444	

Sidewalks

(1915-1918)			(1911-1914)		
	Miles	Amount		Miles	Amount
1915	270.157	\$1,085,034.28	1911	217	\$ 845,040.00
1916	291.696	1,147,484.61	1912	242	849,437.00
1917	214.1	1,082,816.58	1913	248	963,838.00
1918	86.0	51,000.00	1914	283	1,255,926.00
	<hr/>			<hr/>	
	861.953			990	

Water Supply Pipes

(1915-1918)			(1911-1914)		
	Miles	Amount		Miles	Amount
1915	19.1	\$ 128,273.17	1911	16	\$ 111,957.31
1916	32.83	252,899.94	1912	12	114,442.49
1917	30.55	323,339.53	1913	23	160,150.32
1918	4.45	49,529.61	1914	25	163,658.96
	<hr/>			<hr/>	
	86.93			76	

Water Service Pipes

(1915-1918)			(1911-1914)		
	Number	Amount		Number	Amount
1915	7,400	\$ 82,207.64	1911	3,041	\$ 46,580.44
1916	5,566	80,887.48	1912	3,332	43,803.84
1917	12,319	278,766.69	1913	5,647	77,211.14
1918	3,305	80,021.28	1914	6,748	81,817.26
	<hr/>			<hr/>	
	28,590			18,768	

Assessment Rolls Filed in Court for Confirmation

(1915-1918)

	Underground			Open. and	Total
	Paving	Work	Sidewalks	Widenings	
1915	\$6,616,658.30	\$2,180,395.08	\$895,116.91	\$7,393,617.25	\$17,085,787.54
1916	8,145,273.22	1,405,946.79	849,385.68	230,111.50	10,630,717.19
1917	6,132,902.00	2,619,625.84	355,430.48	185,877.00	9,293,835.22
1918	5,143,901.58	1,034,170.90	452,237.98	263,920.50	6,894,230.96
	(1911-1914)				
1911	3,913,122.75	1,909,221.75	492,931.01	137,181.20	6,452,456.71
1912	5,261,759.70	1,566,762.26	296,186.36	350,000.00	7,474,708.32
1913	6,980,906.32	2,197,725.03	803,327.79	196,468.75	10,178,427.89
1914	6,440,767.79	1,267,790.93	364,970.16	3,347,526.40	11,421,055.28

CITY COLLECTOR

Chas. J. Forsberg

THE City Collector due the City of and special licenses, compensation for per-Municipal Court special assessment in spite the unsettled war, the business office of the City Collector 1918 did not vary from the preceding notable exceptions. A loss of approximately \$1,000,000.00 has been sustained in saloon license revenues as compared with the previous year, while special assessment collections for street improvements show an increase of about \$10,000,000.00 over the year 1917.



collects all moneys Chicago for general fees for inspections, mits and franchises, fines, market fees and stallments due. De-conditions due to the transacted in the of-lector during the year greatly in volume year. There are two

The decrease in the number of saloons is attributable to a number of causes which from time to time have been given such publicity as to make explanations here superfluous. However, a part of the loss above mentioned is more apparent than real and is due to the fact that for the period commencing November 1, 1918, saloon licenses were issued for a period of three months under an ordinance recently passed, whereas prior thereto licenses were issued for periods of six months only.

In the 1917 session of the Illinois General Assembly a law was enacted extending the time from March 10 to August 1 in each year that special assessment installments could be paid to the City Collector rather than to the County Collector. Operating under this law in 1918, special assessment collections amounted to approximately thirteen million dollars as against three million dollars collected in the short period in 1917. The collection of these installments by the City Collector effected a saving to the City of about \$100,000.00 which would have been paid to the County Collector in fees had the collections been made by the latter. It is estimated that a further gain of about \$100,000.00 will accrue to the City in interest on the funds col-

lected, these being deposited at once, under the present system, with the City Treasurer. The taxpayer also benefited by this change through the saving of fees heretofore paid to the County Collector on each item which went to him, and which was then considered delinquent.

A slight decrease is shown in revenue from warrants for collection. This is partially due to the reduction in forces of inspectors in the Boiler Department, Electrical Inspection Department and the Building Department. The restriction in building operations during the year 1918 has also contributed to the loss in revenue in this department.

Revenue from licenses and permits has decreased considerably owing to the fact that a large number of saloons are discontinuing business, due to the high price of liquors, government restrictions, and the general tendency towards prohibition. We might also attribute part of the loss in permit fees to the limitation of construction work to essentials. Under this heading are collected Building Permits, Sidewalk Permits, Sanitary Permits, House Drain Permits, etc.

Each succeeding year has shown an increase in the collection of vehicle tax until the year 1918. This year would have shown a much larger increase were it not for the fact that a great number of men were absent in the military service.

Comparative Statement of Collections—City Collector's Office

	Special Assessments	Warrants for Collection	Licenses and Permits
1914	\$ 2,391,487.42	\$3,169,729.74	\$8,628,663.91
1915	2,423,388.65	2,701,195.26	8,842,099.57
1916	4,684,392.49	3,578,626.86	8,662,369.59
1917	3,171,262.67	3,232,036.04	7,955,174.02
*1918	13,000,000.00	3,150,000.00	6,000,000.00

	Vehicle Tax	Insurance Tax	Special Deposits
1914	\$ 786,129.05	\$211,606.30	\$246,796.59
1915	763,577.65	216,206.54	315,929.09
1916	986,231.17	222,680.30	223,069.86
1917	1,135,701.65	238,952.47	147,070.70
*1918	1,150,000.00	280,000.00	160,000.00

	Miscellaneous	Totals
1914	\$ 914,853.21	\$22,049,005.70
1915	818,211.59	23,676,732.23
1916	1,120,545.65	27,053,971.82
1917	883,168.19	26,215,021.55
*1918	890,000.00	28,000,000.00

*December, 1918, estimated.

DEPARTMENT OF INSPECTION OF STEAM BOILERS AND STEAM PLANTS

George Nye, Chief Inspector

THE duties of the scribed by or all boilers, tanks, ket- and all apparatus op- sure. The ordinance spection of high-pres- each year and low- once in each three tude of this work, if can be appreciated there are 7, 920 high- 21,026 low-pressure boilers, 4,848 tanks, kettles, etc., and 912 cooling plants in the City of Chicago.



department as pre- dinance are to inspect tles, cooling plants, erating under pres- provides for the in- sure apparatus once pressure apparatus years. The magni- properly performed, when it is stated that pressure boilers,

During this administration there has not been a loss of a single life reported as the result of an explosion of a plant or apparatus under the jurisdiction of the department. Several slight accidents reported to and investigated by the department were found to be equipment or apparatus exempted from inspection by city ordinance. In order to prevent a repetition of these accidents the department has had ordinances introduced in the City Council, placing such apparatus under its jurisdiction.

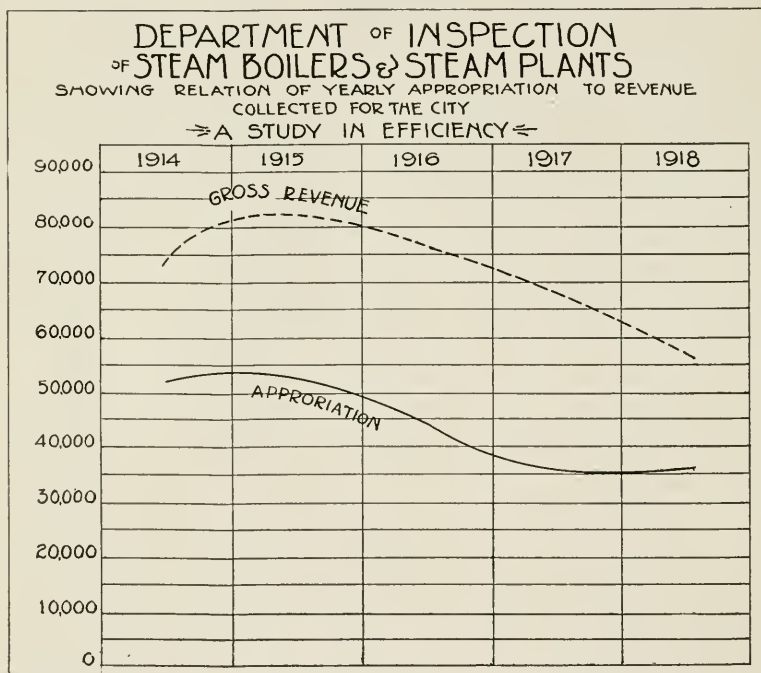
Under the direction of the present chief, the rules governing the construction and installation of boilers have been entirely revised and standardized to conform with the best laws throughout the country, so that plant owners are assured that the boilers installed in Chicago are the best it is possible to obtain.

Rules prepared by the department governing the construction and installation of cooling plants have been recommended to other cities and states for universal adoption by a committee representing the manufacturers of refrigeration plants. This committee was appointed to consider rules for a universal code throughout the United States and it adopted, without change, the rules formulated by the Chicago Boiler Inspection Department.

The efficiency of the department has been seriously handicapped during the last year on account of a lack of sufficient

funds. The department being unable, with the appropriation made available for its operation, to employ sufficient inspectors to make the inspections required by ordinance, the postponement of inspections was necessitated, thereby incurring the risk of explosions in uninspected boilers. On account of this condition in City finances, it became necessary to postpone until 1919 the following inspections which should have been made during last year:

High Pressure Boilers	1,138
Low Pressure Boilers	6,167
Tanks, Kettles, etc.	1,509
Cooling Plants	99
Total	8,913



In addition to the menace to public safety which this situation presents, it is also an unfortunate feature that the inability of the department to reach these units for inspection, with the limited force of inspectors, occasioned a net loss in revenue to the city of approximately \$25,000.00 over and above the cost of making such inspections.



This tank was not inspected owing to insufficient force

The following table should be of interest, showing as it does, for the past five years, the appropriations made for the operation of the department, and the net profit made by the City from such operation :

Appropriation	Year	Net Revenue
\$52,305.12	1914	\$20,408.57
53,125.12	1915	29,221.93
44,415.49	1916	31,665.99
35,340.72	1917	33,512.08
35,593.20	1918	19,806.76

DEPARTMENT OF WEIGHTS AND MEASURES

Morris Eller, Commissioner

THE Department of Weights and Measures is a branch of the city administration which has suffered severely through the short-sighted policy of retrenchment without taking into account the losses entailed by such a policy.

It is maintained for the purpose of assuring the people of Chicago that they will receive full weight and measure when making purchases on the



measure, either dry or liquid. In fulfilling this purpose, the department inspected 104,938 scales and measures in 1916, and collected fees for making these inspections to the amount of \$28,159.00; in 1917 there was a total of 95,944 inspections, yielding \$27,117.55 in fees; in 1918, exclusive of December, there was a total of 77,698 inspections, yielding \$24,723.90 in fees.

The reduction in the number of inspections made, and the consequence falling off in revenue are the result of reducing the working force in this department, the City Council deeming it advisable, in view of Chicago's critical financial condition, to reduce the force of the department one-third, with the result that this protection of the consumers has been necessarily curtailed. Complaints from citizens because of short weights at one time in 1918 were so numerous that it became necessary to call upon the overburdened Police Department for assistance in making inspections.

The net cost to the City of Chicago of this department for the period from January to November, inclusive, in 1918, after deducting from the total expenditures for this service the amount received by the City in fees collected and fines imposed as penalties for giving short weights and short measures, was \$4,506.34. This was but a drop in the bucket as compared with the saving to our people which was effected through this department by the discovery and correction of dishonest scales and measures.

CHICAGO PUBLIC LIBRARY

Alfred E. Barr, President

THE Public Library has maintained a steady growth in all its activities during the past year. Statistically the salient points are exhibited in the following table (figures being available for eleven months, January to November, inclusive):



Library has maintained a steady growth in all its activities during the past year. Statistically the salient points are exhibited in the following table (figures being available for eleven months, January to November, inclusive):

	1918	1917
Number of Volumes in Library.....	925,297	851,853
Home Circulation, volumes	6,013,322	5,496,641
Reference Use, volumes	671,490	764,303
Total Use, volumes	6,684,812	6,260,944
Number of Borrowers	350,778	334,930
Number of Branches	49	45
Total Number of Library Agencies.....	1,024	1,001

The service which the Library has been able to render to the numerous military and naval stations, training schools and auxiliary establishments in and around Chicago has been large and apparently much appreciated. Purchases of books in ample quantities for such service were freely authorized by the Board and conditions and regulations surrounding the loan of Library books to the civil, military and naval organizations and individual members thereof were modified wherever practicable in order to place the resources of the Library as completely as possible at the disposal of the nation in the time of need.

The co-operation of the Public Library with the public schools is one phase of the work that has enjoyed particular increase during the year not only in numerical proportions of the use of the Library by teachers and pupils, to whom books are delivered in well-selected groups for use in the school room, but also in general appreciation and the widespread realization on the part of the schools of the great possibilities involved in such co-operation. Limitations of space alone retard the expansion of

this service to cover the entire school system and it is a pleasure to be able to look forward to the probability that these limitations may soon be reduced if not entirely overcome.

After twenty years of occupancy the splendid central library building is becoming inadequate, and the need for additional space to provide for the constantly growing activities of the Library is becoming urgent. With the revocation of the official prohibitions against building operation, one of the principal undertakings of the coming year will, therefore, be the erection of the large Regional Branch building, for which the site has already been secured at Monroe Street and Crawford Avenue. The Library Board has planned that will be followed by several other buildings of similar size at various points throughout the city, and, upon the completion of this construction program, it can safely be predicted that the provision of library facilities in Chicago will surpass in scope and quality anything of this nature in any city of the country.

DEPARTMENT OF SUPPLIES

James Rea, Business Agent

THIS department to centralize and chase of supplies for in cases where the less than \$500.00. of that amount are bids by the different special Council aucases.



supplies this department range of competi-

treatment to all bidders, with the result that it receives the very best prices and the same quality of service obtained by any of the large commercial firms.

was created in 1898 standardize the purchase the City of Chicago amount involved is Purchases in excess made by advertised departments or by authority in individual

In purchasing ment invites the widtion and accords fair

It has been found by purchasing bodies, commercial and municipal, that the centralization and standardization of purchases, and having definite and comprehensive specifications for bidders effects a marked saving and secures keener competition. This department has assisted many other city departments by aiding them to put these principles into practice.

The expansion of the City has been constant and the growth of the municipal departments necessarily should be commensurate. With this growth of the various municipal activities has developed the need of a broader department for the purchasing of all supplies required for the city.

Not only have great municipalities and commercial corporations generally realized the necessity for standardizing and centralizing their purchases but the United States Government has acted upon this same principle, with the sole idea of producing an effective, economical and efficient purchasing system for handling its requirements.

The centralization of purchases is considered so important to the best interests of the city and the several departments composing the municipal government that an ordinance has been prepared by the head of the department of supplies which, if

adopted, will centralize in one department all purchases made for the city. The proposed ordinance retains that feature of the present which requires that all contracts over \$500.00 in amount be awarded to the lowest responsible bidder after advertising that proposals are desired. It is confidently predicted that the adoption of this proposed ordinance would result in coordinating and standardizing the city's purchases and in a material saving over the present confused system.

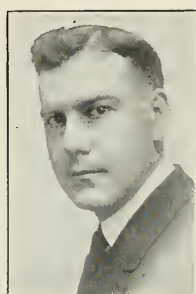
CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION



ALEX. J. JOHNSON



PERCY B. COFFIN, Pres.



JOSEPH P. GEARY

DURING the incumbency of the present Civil Service Commission, that body has devoted its entire time and attention to administering the duties of its office within the confines of the powers conferred upon it by law, viz.; classifying positions, adopting rules and regulations governing examinations, appointments and removals; providing for promotion, investigating and hearing charges against employees, and all questions relating to the enforcement of the act, the actions of examiners and appointees, and ascertaining the nature, tenure and compensation of all offices and places in the classified service.

Examinations

During the year 1918, notwithstanding war conditions, the Commission held 117 examinations.

Reports

The number of reports received from department heads and entered on the records of this office during the last year was 26,767. This great number resulted from the many leaves of absence to enter the military service, and those waiving certification for the same reason.

Pay-Roll Checking from Card System

Ever since the adoption of the Civil Service Act, the checking of pay-rolls has been done according to the old bound book method. That system has caused considerable delay in the pay-

ment of salaries of employees and the Commission is now installing the more modern card system of pay-roll checking, which will enable the work to be done with greater dispatch and result in the payment of employees' salaries and wages promptly on their respective pay days.

Removals

Out of a yearly average of 14,093 employees in the official and skilled labor service, for the 10 years preceding 1918, there was a yearly average of 86 removals. For the year 1918 the number of removals was considerably less than the average, being only 67 in the official service, thus denoting greater harmony between the department heads and employees, with resulting increased efficiency to the city.

Temporary Appointments

Owing to large numbers of men and women being called for the military and naval service, the Commission early recognized the necessity for protecting the rights of such employees while absent from the city service. Section 4 (a) of Rule 8 was therefore amended as follows:

"Where leave is requested to enable an officer or employee * * * to enter the Army or Navy of the United States or any employment connected with the national defense the same may be granted for periods of one year, and during the actual service of such officer or employee in such position."

Because of the large number of absentees in the military and naval service temporary authorities to carry on the work of the departments were granted. From the Bureau of Engineering 307 employees entered the military or naval service. Among these were the Assistant City Engineer, the Mechanical Engineer in charge of waste disposal and others employed by the Bureau as draftsmen, engineers, rodmen, clerks, etc.

In the Health Department 135 entered the military or naval service, including the Superintendent of Contagious Disease Hospital. The others were physicians, nurses, medical inspectors and clerks. On account of the emergency nature of the work and also the recent epidemic of influenza, most of these positions had to be filled by temporary authority.

The Street Bureau has 60 employees in the military or naval service, about 25 laborers and 35 clerks, street repair foremen,

besides the engineer of track elevation. As these are positions which must be filled, it has caused an increase in the number of temporary appointments.

In the Police Department, outside of the active force, there are about 30 clerks and stenographers in the military or naval service, beside the Chief Censor of Moving Pictures, the Department Inspector and two Inspectors of Personnel.

From the Public Library, 41 entered the military or naval service. In addition about one hundred library assistants were called into the clerical service of the United States Government on account of their library training and expert knowledge of the duodecimal system used extensively in the Government service in the compilation of statistics. This has necessitated making temporary appointments to train competent assistants for library work during the absence of the force working for the Government.

Owing to the salary paid Pages, namely \$35.00 per month, it is impossible to keep a live, eligible register for certification to these positions; therefore, temporary authority was granted to employ eighty Pages in the library service.

During the period of the war there were 1,452 military leaves of absence approved by the Commission in the Official and Skilled Labor Service representing approximately 10% of the total number of city employees in said service.

Total Number of Temporary Employees, April 24, 1915.....	2,714
Total Number of Temporary Employees, December 1, 1918, including authorities granted to fill vacancies caused by military leaves	2,216
Number of Employees on Military Leave, December 1, 1918....	1,572

CO-OPERATION WITH FEDERAL GOVERNMENT

Contrary to the representations of certain newspapers the Municipal Government of Chicago has heartily cooperated with the Federal authorities in prosecuting the activities essential to the conduct of the war. When it became necessary to conduct registration in the city of Chicago of all men who were eligible for military service and within the draft age, the Mayor appointed as the registration board for such registration the county judge, the health commissioner, and the corporation counsel.

Commended by Adjutant-General

The work of registration was under the Mayor's guidance and resulted in the registration of over 300,000 men. The work was conducted in such a manner that it elicited the warmest commendation of the adjutant-general of the state of Illinois. He wrote as follows:

"The governor has read your report with a great deal of interest and wishes me to express to you his appreciation of the very satisfactory manner in which the preliminary steps pertaining to the registration have so far been carried out in the city of Chicago. I may add for myself that I consider the system of cards, notices and envelopes admirable to effect the purpose in view."

Law Department Represented National Government

After the registration was completed eighty boards of exemption were appointed. Under the law the corporation counsel's office was officially designated to represent the federal government in connection with all cases involving exemptions in the city of Chicago and all appeal cases. If any legal question arose and the government wished to prosecute an appeal the law department represented the government in handling the appeals. For a long time there was one man in the corporation counsel's office who devoted all his time to this work.

The Visit of the French Commission

After the visit of the French Commission to Chicago, Mr. Cyrus H. McCormick, chairman of the Citizens' Committee, in a letter to the corporation counsel, wrote as follows:

"My dear Mr. Ettelson: Now that the visit of the French Commission is over the time is come when we may take stock of those

two full days last week and congratulate ourselves for the success of the work. Had it not been for your constant endeavors and unselfish co-operation I doubt very much if the visit could have been the success it was. I remember clearly the account of the hours you spent at the long distance telephone for the committee of information, without which it could not have acted. Please convey to Mayor Thompson the appreciation I feel, with the reception committee, for his co-operation. Chicago showed her ability to work well and work together. The city administration helped, the city council helped, and our intellectual forces as represented in the art institute and the university, all collaborated to make the occasion memorable in the history of our city. It was a pleasure to work with you, and I am gratified that this service gave me the opportunity of personal acquaintance with you."

Liberty Loans

Every department of the city administration has co-operated in the matter of subscriptions to all of the Liberty Loans. At the time of the First Liberty Loan campaign, at the request of the salesmen, the following letter was addressed to the various Department heads:

"To Department Heads: The bearer is taking subscriptions for government war bonds. Please extend to him all proper courtesies.

(Signed) "WILLIAM HALE THOMPSON, Mayor."

The following letters show the appreciation of those in charge of various local campaigns:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT
LIBERTY LOAN CAMPAIGN COMMITTEE
105 West Monroe Street,
CHICAGO

HON. WILLIAM HALE THOMPSON, MAYOR,
City Hall, Chicago.

May 6, 1918.

My Dear Mayor Thompson: Now that the Third Liberty Loan is over I wish to take this opportunity of particularly thanking you for your whole-hearted co-operation in the work that has just been finished at the city hall.

Without this co-operation I could not have accomplished anything, but with this co-operation the city hall total has been rolled up to a point that I did not imagine possible when I started—\$1,529,600. Every department over 100 per cent; the entire city hall 110 per cent efficient; grand total, including city's subscription, \$4,529,600.

I am enclosing you the latest and final tabulation. I am sure you will feel extremely proud of what the city's employees under you have done in this the Third Liberty Loan.

Nothing would give me more pleasure than to co-operate with you in serving in the same capacity in the next Liberty Loan that I have in this one.

Again thanking you, with kindest regards,

Sincerely yours,

JOHN F. TROW, Chairman.

Newspapers Criticised for Suppression of Facts

The following letter from Mr. Charles W. Folds, Federal Director of Sales for the Liberty Loan Organization, United States Treasury Department, to Mr. Eugene R. Pike, Comptroller, expresses thanks for the "splendid subscription" of the city of Chicago, which he declares gave "the final impetus necessary to make the Chicago campaign a success."

We quote below in full Mr. Folds' remarkable testimonial:

**TREASURY DEPARTMENT
LIBERTY LOAN ORGANIZATION
Federal Reserve District Number Seven
110 S. Dearborn Street, Chicago**

Office of Chicago Liberty Loan Committee
Saturday, October 19, 1918.

DEAR MR. PIKE:

The splendid subscription of the City of Chicago, which you arranged to make in the Fourth Liberty Loan and which has now been placed with the banks, has given the final impetus necessary, I believe, to make the Chicago campaign a great success.

I wish to thank you and everyone who had anything to do with the placing of this great subscription on behalf of the Liberty Loan Committee and all of the workers.

I am ashamed of the Chicago morning papers that they did not give this publicity, as I asked them to make it a feature of the morning papers.

Very truly yours,

(Signed) CHARLES W. FOLDS,
Federal Director of Sales Chicago and Cook County.

Mr. Eugene Pike, City Comptroller,
City Hall, Chicago.

The following letter from Commandant Moffet is self-explanatory:

OFFICE OF THE COMMANDANT
U. S. NAVAL TRAINING STATION
GREAT LAKES, ILLINOIS.

December 7, 1918.

MY DEAR MR. THOMPSON.

Before I relinquish my duties as Commandant of this training station to assume command of the U. S. S. Mississippi, I desire to avail myself of the opportunity to convey to you a personal expression of my high appreciation of and thanks for the splendid co-operation extended by you in the establishment of the United States Naval Auxiliary Reserve School at the Municipal Pier in Chicago. This school has demonstrated its value to the service, and to the country, in a most unmistakable manner, and has been a contributing factor of the utmost importance in providing an efficiently-trained personnel for the Naval Auxiliary Reserve during the war.

It has been very gratifying to me to observe the enthusiastic, energetic, loyal and consistent support and co-operation extended by the business and professional men of Chicago to the Navy during this war. It is my feeling that the valuable assistance given by them has been a means of adding very materially to the satisfactory manner in which our work has been accomplished. The conspicuous part you have taken in these activities constitutes a patriotic service meriting the highest commendation.

At the same time I desire to assure you that the very agreeable personal relations it has been my privilege to enjoy with you during the period of my stay in this vicinity have been a source of much pleasure and satisfaction.

Again thanking you, and with an expression of my sincere good wishes, please believe me.

Very cordially yours,

(Signed) W. A. MOFFETT,
Captain, U. S. Navy, Commandant.

HON. WILLIAM HALE THOMPSON,
Mayor, City of Chicago,
City Hall,
Chicago, Ill.



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